Social Conditions & Improvement of - 1917

aper Cutting Bureau, The World

Memphis Tenn. Appeal

COLORED SOCIAL CENTER.

Much Interest Manifested in Community Uplift.

Musical selections to be furnished by the social service department of Howe Institute, motion pictures, a short descriptive talk on customs in Africa by Wamba Condola, a native African, and other helpful features will mark the social center at Grant School Sunday night.

At the last social center at this school more than 500 attended, and much interest is being manifested in the community uplift work being carried on by this organization.

Through influence of its volunteer division it has stimulated the beginning of a large number of gardenings boosting the "Plant a Garden" movement. Under the principal of Grant School, Prof. J. M. Jones, students have taken up practical electricity and wireless telegraphy, having formed a club for this work.

[illegible] 4, 1917

Colored Mission Buys Again.

The New York Colored Mission which acquired recently the dwelling at 8 West 131st street, 181 feet west of Fifth avenue, is also the buyer of the four-story house at 7 East 130th street, 131 feet east of Fifth avenue sold recently by the Henry Kiddle estate. Both properties are to be altered and used in connection with the activities of the colored mission. The old home of the mission, at 223 and 225 West Thirtieth street, was sold several weeks ago, and is about to make way for a commercial project.

CLEVELAND, O., PRESS
AUGUST 22, 1917

NEGRO LODGI[illegible] HOUSE BEMAN'S HOUSING PLAN

Welfare Director Beman sa[illegible] Wednesday he believes the first ste[illegible] in solving Cleveland's housing pro[illegible]lem should be to establish a 300 room lodging house for negroes.

"I will urge the Welfare Federation to back such a project," said Beman.

Beman also said a "brotherhood house" should be established unde[illegible] private management to care for negroes released from Warrensville.

[illegible]VILLE, KY., TIMES
[illegible]OBER 8, 1917

Negro Social Settlement.

A new social settlement for negroes in the East End of the city was opened under the supervision of the Baptist Board of Missions at Hancock and Walnut streets. Seventy-five children attended the first Sunday-school session. Several negro ministers promised to co-operate with the Mission Board. Cooking and sewing classes for girls and boys' clubs will be established.

MEMPHIS, TENN. APPEAL
SEPTEMBER 16, 1917

NEGRO CONFERENCE TO OPEN

The colored city social center work will begin with a big opening at Grant School Thursday evening with a programme on which Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions, will be the principal speaker. This will be one of a series of conferences to consider social and economic problem of colored people here, in which a large number of people of both races are interested. This series of conferences will begin with a luncheon for business men at the Industrial Settlement House on Driver Street Thursday at 12:30 p.m. Thursday afternoon there will be a meeting of all colored women interested in the general welfare at 4 p.m. at the Settlement Home and the general programme at night at Grant School.

Among other things that will receive definite consideration will be "Wages and Living Among Colored People," "The Juvenile Court and a Wider Supervision of Neglected Boys and Girls," "A Five-Year Programme for the Development of Local Interest."

Tennessean
Nashville, Tenn

[illegible] 17 1917

NEED NO OUTSIDE HELP FOR NEGRO SUFFERERS

At a meeting of the Davidson county charities commission last night, resolutions were adopted stating that the commission is able to care for all outdoor relief work, and that no outside aid is needed in looking to the relief of negro sufferers. Other matters of routine business were transacted.

[illegible]

MAR 8 1917

FEDERATION ADMITS NEGRO WOMAN'S CLUB

The Negro Woman's Club association comprising seven negro women's organizations and organized to support the Negro Girls' Friendly Club home and a day nursery for negro children was yesterday admitted to the Denver Federated Charities. The association guarantees to pay off the indebtedness of $1,500 still on the $4,000 home for colored girls purchased recently.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES
OCTOBER 13, 1917

WILL SPEAK TO NEGROES

Prof. John R. Sampey, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and member of the World Sunday-school Convention and Lesson Committee, will deliver the principal address at the Rally-day patriotic exercises of the Newsboys' Union Sunday-school Sunday at 3 o'clock at the Booker T. Washington Community Center, Ninth and Magazine streets.

The Sunday-school will make a short street parade headed by the L. M. C. band.

Journal
Peoria, Ill.

ENTERTAIN SCOUTS AT WASHINGTON CENTER

More than 100 persons enjoyed the hospitalities at the Booker T. Washington Social Center yesterday. The board of control lunched in the cafeteria while they held their monthly meeting yesterday, and expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the progress, and prospects of the institution. President W. E. Persons presided. Various phases of the work were discussed and regulations and recommendations for the operations for the operation of the Center were passed upon. A group picture of the board was made in the assembly hall.

The Social Workers assembled at two o'clock in a short business session. The Woman's Aid club held their semi-monthly meeting at 3 o'clock. The Community social was largely attended and enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Haldburg and Mrs. Curtright served.

Vesper services Sunday at 3 p. m. G. H. Bradley and Mrs. Merrill will be the speakers and enjoyable hour is promised. Excellent music will be rendered.

TERRE HAUTE IND POST
JULY 11, 1917

NEGROES FORM WELFARE LEAGUE

The Unity and Protection Welfare League, which proposes the improvement of the negro race in every way, was formed Tuesday night at a mass meeting of colored folks at the Missionary Baptist church, Fourteenth and Oak sts. Following are the officers: Prof. Fred Blake, president; Marion Anderson, vice president; G. E. Roundtree, secretary. Rev. N. W. Sparks, Prof. T. E. Hamilton and J. W. Lyda were appointed a committee on constitution and bylaws.

NORTH AMERICAN
s: Philadelphia, Pa.

PLAN BETTER HOMES FOR CITY'S NEGRO POPULATION

Needs Discussed at Meeting of Octavia Hill Association

Need of better housing for the negro population of the city was emphasized yesterday at the annual meeting of the Octavia Hill Association, in the Curtis Building. The board of directors decided to raise funds for building houses in the district now occupied by negroes.

During the year, the Whittier Center Housing Company gave the association the task of planning the first group of houses for negroes. Fourteen apartments were constructed, for which there were more than 200 applications.

The total income of the association during the year was $26,496.23, and an annual dividend of 4 per cent was declared payable February 1. During the year mortgages totaling $13,000 were paid, and the association now has only one mortgage, for $1800.

EVENING GLOBE
:: New York City

APR 6 - 1917

Appeal for Negro Magdalens.

Editor Globe:—Allow me through your columns to call attention to the Empire Friendly Shelter, at 116 West 133d street, an institution which has for its aim the providing of a home for delinquent young colored girls and women, and to serve as a temporary home for them after they have been discharged from the city prisons and in many cases find themselves without friends and in desperate circumstances.

This home was established about three years ago by Miss Grace Campbell, a young colored woman who is a probation officer in the city courts, assigned to colored women, and who is doing much to solve the problem of the colored girl and woman.

The institution is a great necessity, because all of the city institutions, like the House of Good Shepherd, the Mary Magdelene, and other corrective homes for white women do not admit colored girls and women, and these unfortunate colored girls are in many cases thrown back upon the city. The institution is sadly in need of funds to meet its current expenses and to make the home cheerful and homelike for the inmates.

Any contributions sent to Miss Campbell will be gratefully received and will assist in a much needed work.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
SEPTEMBER 1, 1917

TAG DAY TO BENEFIT COLORED GIRLS' HOME

Members of the Colored Working Girls' Association will be stationed at uptown street corners today to receive contributions for the fund to be used in establishing a home for colored girls. The tag day will be directed by the Rev. B. F. MacWilliams. Headquarters will be in the offices of Attorney Albertus Brown, Nicholas building.

Members of the association hope to get enough money to begin work on the home. The question of providing homes for colored girls in Toledo has become a big problem, it is declared.

Mrs. P. M. Johnson is chairman of the tag day committee. Albertus Brown is on the finance committee.

MEMPHIS, TENN. APPEAL
JULY 8, 1917

WORK OF NEGRO WOMEN.

Progress Which Has Been Made by Settlement Home Canning Club.

Work of the negro women of the Settlement Home Canning Club, which was organized the latter part of May, has grown until it now extends into every part of Memphis. Negro women, trained under Bessie Simon, also have been sent into Mississippi and other parts of the tri-states to carry on the good work which this organization has been doing.

Following the organization last May, at a meeting at the Settlement Home, negro workers were sent into every part of the city to teach the negro women how to conserve food, how to save instead of waste, and how they could can by the best methods.

The work when first started was done under the direction of captains who had in charge a large number of co-workers. Demonstrations in canning, preserving, household economics and other things for improving the home were given.

The services of Bessie Simon are donated, as are the various captains she appointed. Meetings are held regularly at the settlement home, where instructions are given.

Demonstrations are now being given in the homes of the captains and are largely attended. There are about 200 stations.

The children at the Settlement Home are being well cared for and being taught domestic science.

In appreciation of the work which is being done by Bessie Simon, a penny barrel system has been inaugurated to aid her in maintaining the Settlement Home.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
OCTOBER 20, 1917

UPLIFT COLORED RACE.

Monthly Community Meeting at Lincoln High School Sunday.

The monthly community meeting will be held at the Lincoln high school at 3:15 p. m. tomorrow. A number of well known speakers are on the programme, including Mrs. George W. Addison, Mayor George H. Edwards, Police Commissioner John R. Ranson, Attorney Porter R. Godard, Mrs. Edwin [illegible]app and Mr. H. H. McCluer.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Memphis Tenn
FEB 17

TO HELP NEGRO POOR.

Federated Charities Asks Contributions for Its Work.

The Colored Federated Charities, which is composed of church and fraternal societies and social clubs, held its regular monthly meeting Wednesday. Attention was called to the central work and emphasis placed on the importance of cooperating with the Associated Charities, which has done so much to relieve the sufferings of the people. The money to be collected will, as heretofore, be turned into the treasury of the Associated Charities for systematic and economic distribution.

Each church in and around the city will be asked to contribute monthly to the work. Large churches will contribute not less than $2 per month and others not less than $1. Lodges and social clubs are asked to contribute at least $1.

The regular monthly meetings are held the first Wednesday in every month, to which the churches, lodges and social clubs contributing will send two delegates each.

In addition to the above plan it was agreed to make a personal canvass to secure 50 members at $12 per annum 100 at $6 per annum and 200 at $3 per annum. Subscribers may pay all at one time, they may pay quarterly or monthly, as they may desire. In order to meet numerous and constant demands for relief it is urged that subscribers pay as much at once as is convenient for them. Pledge cards have been printed and will be circulated at once by pastors and laymen who know the imperative needs of the people and desire to relieve them.

All checks should be made payable to the Associated Charities, Memphis, Tenn.

PEORIA, ILL. JOURNAL
OCTOBER 3, 1917

CLASSES FOR COLOR[illegible] MAIDS TO START SOO[illegible]

Final arrangements are being made for starting the classes for colored maids at the Booker T. Washington Social center. Three domestic science classes are to be started October 16 under the direction of the domestic science department of the Peoria Women's club.

Twenty-five have applied for admittance into these classes, but there is only room for sixteen at present. The classes will be conducted on Tuesday evening of each week. Mrs. W. M. Voorhees is chairman of the course.

News
Charlotte, N. C.
MAR 25 19[illegible]

IN INTEREST OF THE COLORED CHARITIES

The colored Sunday School Union will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Congregational church, in the interest of the colored Associated Charities.

Miss Bowls, national secretary of New York, will make the address.

On Thursday night the Union will have a concert at Clinton Chapel, the program to be rendered by talent from Biddle University and Livingston College.

BANNER
Nashville, Tenn

COLORED CITIZENS' CLUB ORGANIZED

The Colored Citizens' Club is the name of a new civic organization that is in course of formation among a number of representative colored men of this community. At a meeting last night a temporary organization was formed with the Rev. Preston Taylor as chairman and Ira T. Bryant, secretary and treasurer of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, as secretary.

A committee, headed by J. C. Napier, submitted a constitution and by-laws which were adopted following a few modifications.

The temporary organization will hold over until Friday night, Jan. 12, when a permanent organization will be formed.

The main object of the club, as stated in the constitution, is to look after the civic, educational and commercial welfare of the race in this city. The membership is confined to any reputable colored citizen, professional, business or what not, who is willing to work harmoniously for the good of the club.

Meetings will be held monthly and all phases of negro life will be considered.

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL
JUNE 24, 1917

TO HELP COLORED GIRLS

Welfare Workers Seek to Establish Boarding Home.

A movement to secure a boarding home for colored girls who are alone in the city will be started at 2 p. m. Tuesday at a meeting at city council chamber, which will be attended by women who are interested in the work of colored churches. The meeting is called by Mrs. Harry Jerome Bradbury as a part of her welfare work.

The workers hope to secure a roomy house where the girls can live decently at a moderate price.

OMAHA, NEB., WORLD HERALD
JULY 29, 1917

NEGRO MINISTERS PREACH ON LIVING CONDITIONS

The Negro Civic and Industrial league of Nebraska has asked negro ministers to set aside Sunday for the benefit of negroes who have recently come to Omaha with the influx of labor from the south. They have asked the ministers to make special reference to correct living conditions in Omaha. Amos Scruggs, president of the league, and Mrs. J. Alice Stewart, have sent notices to the ministers, and request that strangers and persons who have not been long in Omaha attend church services Sunday.

Haines Institutional Church, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Christian Index 3/29/17

Built and paid for under direction of Dr. Rufus S. Stout, Corresponding Secretary Church Extension. Col. P. H. Haines, member of M. E. Church, South, contributed $2700 in the building of the Church. The organization is not a year old, and has a large sunday school, and membership of nearly one hundred. Rev. I. H. Jones is the pastor.

Mr. J.D. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati, is head of a modern homes Company, with a captial of $500,000. He has 220 Negro families in his homes and says that the investment is a safe one. Mr Schmidlapp has recently been in Baltimore advising concerning a similar movement.

The Crisis May. 1917. P. 37.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Social Conditions, Improvement — 1917

THE GATE CITY FREE KINDERGARTEN

The Atlanta Independent

Mrs. N. B. Towns, Recording Secretary

JULY 7/28/17

The Gate City Free Kindergarten Association was organized in May, 1905, for the purpose of providing and maintaining free kindergartens for the poorest and most unfortunate colored children of Atlanta whose parents were unable to pay for them in other kindergartens.

During the summer following the organization, enough money was raised to open two kindergartens in October of that year. The first one was started in "Johnson's Row,' 'a notoriously bad settlement on Cain Street This school has been operated in the same place, with the same teacher for twelve years, and the character of the children in that neighborhood has changed completely during that time.

Kindergarten No. 11 was open near the Air Line shops, in a very poor settlement, and for eight years was a great influence for good there.

These two schools filled the need so well that in October, 1906, two more were started, and later another, so that now there are five. From the beginning, special effort has been made to make this work city wide in its scope. There have been working circles in almost every part of Atlanta, and churches of every denomination have helped the work. The kindergartens are located in widely separated districts, the aim of the association being to place them where they would fill the greatest need.

Over 300 children a year are reached regularly; in the morning, children of kindergarten age, and in the afternoon session, those of public school age not provided for by the inadequate public school facilities of Atlanta At special times, like Christmas and Thanksgiving, many more children are reached.

The teachers are constantly working to encourage the parents to attend the monthly parent meetings. So far ,their efforts along that line have not been crowned with abundant success, because so many of the parents are away from home all day, working. The teachers do a great deal of home-to-home visiting, however, and learn what the home conditions are, and in many cases of sickness and dire need are able to help or notify some one else who can help.

These schools give to the children who must live in unfortunate surroundings the care and training that they need to make them unselfish, honest, well-behaved and clean in body, mind and speech. They also give to these children at the time when they are most impressionable most imitative and most active in forming their characters, the inspiration of a trained, refined woman, who is not only a teacher, but an understanding friend.

The annual cost of maintaining the schools is about $1,500, which is raised by gifts from interested friends, concerts, fairs, contests of various kinds, special gifts from schools, colleges, churches, woman's clubs and other ways.

The people in the communities where the schools are located show their appreciation by helping with small donations for coal or small contributions toward rent. The rent and fuel for Kindergartens 4 and 5 are given by the Leonard St. Orphanage, and by the Presbyterian Mission where these schools are taught. Even with this help there is a monthly rent bill of $17, and the annual coal bill is a very big item. The association is able to rent only the poorest houses which have numerous openings, simplifying the ventilation problem, but making it very hard for the children to keep warm.

For two years a good friend has given two gallons of buttermilk a day in one of the kindergartens, and one of the bakeries of the city supplies bread each day. In another kindergarten, members of one of the working circles have sent soup from time to time. It is our earnest hope that some one else will become interested enough to do the same thing for other kindergartens, because that is what they all need. In many kindergartens the children come from homes where they are improperly fed and a nutritious lunch of bread and milk or bread and soup, would do a great deal towards helping them physically and morally.

During the cold weather the association is constantly called upon to provide clothes for these little ones. On the bleakest day some of them come to school barefoot, some with very poor shoes and no stockings, and to many of them underwear of any kind is unknown.

Each year at Christmas the Association receives gifts of new clothes from the sewing guild to be distributed among the children, and at all times the teachers are glad to receive children's clothing and shoes. In a few cases some parents are encouraged to buy the clothes for a small sum, and often the teacher has been able to have the children who needed shoes to bring their pennies which would have been spent for candy or knick-knacks, until enough had been saved up to pay for repairing shoes which the teacher had. In this way she has taught thrift and self-respect

The aim of the teachers in their schools is to make them social centers for the communities, and through their unselfish devotion to the work and through the combined and untiring efforts of members of the association, during the past twelve years 3,000 children have been started on lives of decency and usefulness in Atlanta; 3000 children who would otherwise have been on the streets and a growing menace instead of an asset to the city. We believe that the work which we are doing for these children is second to none in the city, and we need the interest and sympathy of every humanity-loving man and woman. We need money for salaries, coal, rents, material for the children ren, clothes for them, and in behalf ren, clothes fo rthem, and in behalf of thousands of little people who need your help, we ask for your cooperation.

These kindergartens are very much more than the ordinary schools, because in them most of the children get their first start toward a right life, their first notions of cleanliness, of truthfulness, of politeness, of honesty, of pure-mindedness. Whatever sort of men and women they may be in after years, they cannot be so bad as they would have been had these influences never come into their lives And who knows but some of them will become shining lights, because of the early good influences.

Therefore the money expended on these kindergartens is not merely charity, it is an investment in human life that will be sure to bring returns here and hereafter.

The Kindergarten Association wishes to thank the people of Atlanta for their help during the past years, that has been shown in the following ways:

Annual Tag Day .. ..$	60.11
Fair	204.72
Annual Inter-collegiate Concert	76.55
Annual Cake Contest	22.68
Clark University	13.55
Atlanta University	40.82
Spelman Seminary	6.60
Friendship Baptist church ..	17.00
Allen Temple church	10.00
Butler St. M. E. church	8.00
Bethel A. M. E. church	8.07
Twentieth Century Club	5.00
Matron's Elite Club	1.00
Lunch Counter	75.00
Individual Contributions	79.95
Contributed by the white people of Atlanta through letters of appeal	73.00
Concert by children of A. U. Playground	6.00

Special mention must be made of the work of the Social Uplift Club, the Progressive Workers Club, and the Rose Club under the efficient leadership of Misses Ross, Wynn and Graves.

MRS. N. M. TOWNS, Secy.
MRS. L. M. BURCH, Treas.

CROWDED HOMES NEGROES OCCUPY CAUSE ALARM

City Officials Decide to Improve Housing Conditions to Avert Disease

TWELVE BOARDERS IN SOME FAMILIES

Abnormal influx of colored families to this city recently, especially southern negroes, has caused the city officials to take steps looking for the improvement of housing conditions. Director of Public Safety LaBarre and Health Officer Fell have directed City Counsel Bird to draft ordinances covering not only the housing proposition but providing for the licensing of all boarding houses in Trenton.

It is pointed out by Health Officer Fell that smallpox is prevalent in sections of the south practically all the time, and with colored people here from Southern States it is imperative that every precaution to avert the disease should be taken.

At the same time investigations on the part of the health department shows. it is claimed, that many of the boarding houses where the negroes live here are overcrowded. One of the new ordinances will contain a section providing a certain number of cubic feet for each person living in a dwelling. This will apply to all boarding houses. Sanitary conditions in every place where boarders are taken will also have to be of the most approved type. A license fee will be charged boarding-house keepers. not for revenue, but sufficient to cover the expenses of inspections. It is pointed out that the cost of the license can easily be taken care of by a slight increase in rates.

As there do not seem to be many houses in the city occupied by more than three families, the over-crowding proposition cannot be taken care of by the tenement house act, hence the necessity for a local ordinance. While in many instances only a single family occupies a house, it is not uncommon for from 10 to 12 boarders being cared for, it is asserted, and the house being small naturally creates a dangerous condition.

When the measures are prepared by the Legal Department, Director LaBarre will present them to the City Commission and recommend their enactment.

In the meantime the City Health Department will keep watch over general housing conditions, to the end that every possible step be taken to guard the health of the city and maintain past good records along these lines.

Journal

Richmond, Va.

OPEN COLORED DAY-NURSERY

Plan to Care for the Children of Mothers Forced to Work During Day

Special arrangement has been made by the Richmond Neighborhood Association for the opening of a day nursery at the colored orphan asylum 112 West Charity street, early in the new year. Ora B. Stokes is president of this association and superintendent of the Girls' Protective League, which are doing excellent work throughout the city. The opening of a day nursery in the most congested part of old Jackson ward will be a great help to mothers who have to be away from home all day at work. A competent matron will be employed and the children cared for at small expense. Arrangements will be made for mothers not able to pay for their children. Girls' Protective Leagues Nos. 2 and 3, of which Carrie Bolling and Isabella Booker are presidents, gave and served breakfast to the children of the orphan asylum during Christmas week. Jessie Scott's league gave a surprise of coal, wood and groceries to an elderly woman in West Baker street. Ora B. Newman's league, of which Dorothy Johnston is president, led a surprise of groceries on a widow and children in West Leigh street. Inez Jones' league played Santa Claus to a family of five motherless children in the west end. The Church Hill leagues helped the children of George Mason school to get clothing and shoes. Bernetta Young's league is preparing to give a play to help those who were overlooked during Christmas week. Christmas cheer was carried to a great many homes during last week through these leagues as

well as the various churches. Rev. Peyton's church, Sixth Mt. Zion, sent out Christmas baskets to the poor of their church as well as other churches.

Spartan Athletic association won the first game of basketball staged this season at Johnson's hall Saturday night.

Beginning with watch night services last night a ten nights' revival will be conducted at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Rev. T. J. King, pastor. Rev. L. C. Garland, of South Richmond, delivered the sermon last night.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, James Weldon Johnson was appointed field secretary. He is a member of the American Society of Authors and Composers and spent three years in graduate work at Columbia University after receiving his college degree at Atlanta University. Recently he has been on a six weeks' mission through the South, representing the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes in an endeavor to persuade the editors of the leading white newspapers to take a enlightened attitude toward the exodus of negro labor at present going on. His Southern birth and training make it possible for him to work and organize in the South, where he is received with courtesy and consideration.

Red Cross seals, totaling nearly 200,000, were sold during the holiday among the colored people of Virginia through the Negro Organization Society, acting as agent for the Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Last year this society acted in the same capacity and a considerable sum was raised, half of which was left with the society and used in the campaign against tuberculosis among negroes. The field agent began mailing seals from his office at the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute in November and they have gone to every portion of the state, where suitable persons could be secured to handle them. Seals were placed in the hands of 1,337 rural school teachers working in fifty-nine counties of the state. Local managers conducted the sales in Newport News, Phoebus, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Staunton, Harrisonburg, Bristol, Roanoke and Danville. The presidents of thirty-six private and public schools assisted through the sale of seals in their institutions and forty-three supervising industrial teachers acted as agents.

URBAN LEAGUE NOTES

The league has supplied a large office building on William street with colored employees. Nine elevatormen are being secured at $15 a week as wages; and two confidential messengers have been secured for a large insurance brokerage firm.

The Valley Rest Convalescent Home has accommodated 362 patients since its opening a little over two years ago.

The order has been placed for the equipment of the Columbus Hill Day Nursery which is jointly being promoted by the Urban League, the Children's Aid Society, the Department of Health, the Babies' Welfare Association and other agencies. Already $2,425 has been raised for the work and quarters rent free will be given at the Henrietta Day School.

At the request of the Urban League and co-operating groups, the Board of Superintendents of the Board of Education has recommended that apparatus be installed in P. S. 119 on West 134th street for the instruction of children in prevocational work, and of adults in continuation classes—thus fitting those colored women in trades better for the work of their choice. Power machines and equipment necessary for instruction in home-making, dressmaking and millinery will probably be installed.

The Manhattan Trade School Board has appropriated sufficient funds to continue club work with the girls which was conducted last year by Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald. Mrs. McDougald will take up her duties again in September.

The Tenement House Committee has at the request of the league, placed a house-to-house visitor on Columbus Hill to instruct the tenants in their rights and duties.

NEGROES PROTEST AGAINST RESTRICTED DISTRICT

Great Mass Meeting Held at St. Philip A. M. E. Church

The mass meeting of Negroes, held at St. Philip church last Wednesday night, at which hundreds of Negroes from all the walks of life and representating every section of the city, registered their protest of the proposal of the police authority of the city to segregate and restrict the white women of the red-light section to Negro neighborhoods, was worthy of every Negro of Savannah.

Practically every minister and the Negro business men, as well as many of the residents of the proposed segregated area, were present and spoke emphatically and determinedly in condemnation of this movement. It was felt that the city authority behind the movement, had not carefully considered its step before deciding to take it; that it was inconsistent with the law and order of the community; that it was unjust and imposing upon the defenseless! and that it could not possibly meet the approval of hundreds of citizens of Savannah.

The committee of nine, representing the Ministers' Union and other Negro organizations, reported on the campaign of protest, showing that many prominent white individuals and organizations stood with the committee and were opposed to giving any place in Savannah over to such "business." In some instances, individuals have protested to the mayor in person against the wrong.

It was the spirit of the committee to deal patiently and respectfully, but positively, in the matter by intelligently and widespread appeal to the white citizens conspicuous in the public life of this community, presenting the issue squarely before them, to find whether they could, consostent with wisdom, expedience and right, sanction and condone such a movement.

Many individuals pledged their support, financially and otherwise, to the committee and promised every assistance in the work.

A resolution embodying these ideas was adopted. Pres J. C. Lindsay of the Association for the Advancemnt of Colored People, presided.

MAKING BETTER RACE RELATIONS

Annual Educational Campaign Of Negro Organiation Society

DR. R. R. MOTON AND PARTY

Hanover, Goochland, Powhatan, Cumberland and Buckingham Counties In Itinerary

Petersburg, Va.—The usual educational campaign of the Negro Organization Society was made during the week August 27 to September 1 and covered Hanover, Goochland, Powhatan, Cumberand, and Buckingham Counties. The party of men who made the campaign was headed by Dr. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskege Institute. Others were Major Allen Washington, of Hampton Institute; President J. M. Gandy and Prof. M. W. Connor, of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; Prof. T. C. Erwin, Field Agent of the Negro Organization Society; Mr. J. B. Pierce, District Negro Agent of Farm Demonstration Work; and Prof. D. G. Jacox, of Norfolk, who is president of the Negro State Teachers' Association. The meetings were attended by large numbers of both white and colored people. County officials delivered welcome addresses at all of the meetings and otherwise sought to make their guests feel at home. The colored people had arranged perfectly for the meetings and appreciated fully the meaning and possible benefits of such meetings. These meetings have been made annually fo rfive years now and the territory covered in that time comprises nearly one-third of the state. They have served to awaken educational and industrial progress among our people and to cultivate friendlier relations between the races. A similar campaign was made during the four days of last week through the counties on Eastern Shore. The men making this campaign were same as on the former one with a few changes.

WILL DIRECT COLORED SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) STAR
MARCH 28, 1918

MRS. BRABHAM CHOSEN BY WOMAN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

AN EDUCATIONAL MEETING

Mrs. Daisy Brabham, financial secretary of the Colored Woman's Improvealment Club, and chairman of the educational department, was appointed social service worker for the club at the meeting Monday afternoon. Her work, which is to be largely under the direction of the management of the Flanner House Settlement for colored people in Colton street, will cover special phases of social work among colored people in any part of the city.

Mrs. Brabham, who has been a member of the club for about ten years, is well known in the city for her voluntary service in welfare work, having been identified in some way with practically all the welfare movements among the colored people in recent years. For the last six months she has devoted a considerable part of her time to the study of food conservation, and her services have been much in demand for demonstrations in both homes and clubs. Recently she has assisted Mrs. Hanly with the weekly course in food conservation and household economics at the Flanner House.

The first of the series of educational meetings for the club will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Witherspoon Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock, when Miss Mary Meyers, secretary of the Marion County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, will be the speaker. Miss Meyers will give an illustrated lecture on "Preventive Tuberculosis. Special efforts are being made to have a large number hear her. To this end each member of the club will have charge of a pew. A musical program will be included by Mrs. Lena Porter, president of the club. The Rev. Charles Otis Lee, superintendent of the Flanner House, will deliver a short address on the special need of additional social workers among the colored people. Mrs. Brabham will be introduced at this time by Mrs. Frances Berry Coston, who has been largely instrumental in raising the money to finance the social service work of the club, the special effort for this purpose being the fourth annual children's hour entertainment given at Tomlinson hall during the Christmas holidays.

The improvement club was organized fourteen years ago, and for ten years it maintained a fresh air camp for tubercular patients on Oak Hill. The club assists in the support of the fresh air school for colored children at the McCoy school No. 24. The meeting tomorrow afternoon is to be part of the work to be taken up by the club along the line of preventive tuberculosis.

COLORED DAY NURSERY IS ASSURED SUPPORT

Citizens Give Pledge to Maintain Institution At Mass Meeting On Thursday Evening.

TERRE HAUTE IND TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 5, 1917

Through the co-operation of white and colored persons, interested in the colored day nursery, this institution which has represented a series of struggles for existence, is to be put on a substantial basis. This announcement was made at a general meeting of both white and colored people at the Booker T. Washington school Thursday evening.

With Rev. M. C. Hammond presiding, a program giving the history of and hopes for the nursery was given in addition to several musical numbers. Mrs. Herman Salchert and Mrs. David Silverstein contributed to the program with vocal numbers. Dean Armstrong was accompanist. Mrs. Evangeline Harris very excellently represented the vocal talent of her race.

Mrs. Moore Gives Welcome.

Mrs. Anna Moore gave a welcome address; Miss Virginia Fleming, a piano solo; Miss Daisy Bishop read a paper on "The Colored Day Nursery—its Struggles;" Mrs. Fred Evans talked briefly on "Its Hopes," and Mrs. Leon Stern made "A Plea" for whites and colored to go down into their pockets to keep this institution going.

Rev. L. Curtis Talmage expressed delight over the co-operation of the two races and declared that in his spiritual code, he knew no races, only men.

Money Is Pledged.

About $60 was pledged for the support of the nursery at Thursday night's meeting. Mrs. Stern announced that she had the promise of $100 with which to make a first payment toward the purchase of a nursery building as soon as a secified amount was raised by the colored people themselves, and that there would be other hundreds follow.

Miss Adda Clark, inspector of institutions of charity and corrections sent out from Indianapolis, talked briefly at the meeting, declaring she knew the history of the nursery quite well and that the women who had stood behind it certainly were not "quitters."

A vote of thanks was given at the meeting to the school board for the use of the school; to the Rosery shop for the use of plants; to Viquesne printing company, for donating programs, and to those who contributed to funds and program.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1917

WASHINGTON D. C. [illegible]
AUGUST 5, 1917

Talks on Negro Conditions.

The Ladies Cooperative Improvement Society met at the home of Mrs. R. D. James, on the Brookeville pike, with the members and one visitor present.

Mrs. Newman, of the civics section of the county federation, gave an interesting report of the clean-up and garden work among the colored settlements, noting a great improvement in the general appearance of the homes and increased interest in home crops.

The committee for the removal of weeds reported much work in this direction, all but two sections of the park having already responded to a gratifying degree. It is expected that the work will be completed during the next fortnight.

The recent heavy rains having washed some of the walks considerably, some repair work may be done in that direction.

While the club has not taken up war emergency work as yet, it is expected that it will be after the summer vacation. However, many individual members have been interested along various lines, more especially in the Red Cross work and in home economics.

The society closed a very busy season, adjourning to October 4. The hostess served dainty refreshments.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
JULY 16, 1917

NEGROES UPLIFT ORGANIZATIONS.

To the Editor of The Dispatch.

Sir: At last we have another organization for the betterment and uplift of the negro race. While we have the Ohio State Federation of Colored Citizens already organized and incorporated, and have 2600 colored and 150 of our wealthiest and leading white citizens as members, yet we are so broad and liberal, that we will gladly loan the organization that was formed July 12, 1917 (at the Columbus Chamber of Commerce) our name and ideas.

We wish all organizations Godspeed in the good work. While we are a little topheavy in Columbus, yet there is plenty to do. And while there is a plurality of those societies being born every few days, some of them are very weak.

The Ohio State Federation was one year old May 8 and we will gladly take you in our arms, bounce you on our knee, sing you a lullaby, and give you a drink of milk of human kindness that flows from our soul. For the ultimate end will be the survival of the fittest.

Our policy is not to antagonize, but to harmonize, and to bring both races in closer contact. We do not mean to force ourselves into your private homes and your social affairs, but to learn from your years of experience along all lines in which we are deficient.

The housing condition of our city seems to be a problem. And we think there should be good sanitary homes to welcome the stranger within our gates. So I am authorized to say that if there are nine organizations or nine individuals that will come forward and lay down $2500 each in cash, the Ohio State Federation of Colored Citizens will take the lead, and build nice homes for our people, so they can rear their children in good environments.

So now, if you mean business, come across; if you don't, get out of the way, put up your hammers and forever hold your peace.

R. Payne,
President The Ohio State Federation of Colored Citizens.
B. F. Stewart,
Vice President.
William Duster,
Secretary.
Wm. A. Burke,
Assistant Secretary.
James A. Collins,
Treasurer.

BATH HOUSE NEEDED FOR HARLEM SECTION

New York Age

There are thirteen public bathhouses maintained by the city of New York, but not one is located near the Harlem district where the bulk of the colored population resides. The nearest establishment of this kind is at 109th street, over a mile away.

The Negro Civic Improvement League is now making a big effort to secure a municipal bathhouse in Harlem and has the active support of Borough President Marks. The chief of the Building Department, Col. Hines, has already inspected several suitable sites for such a building. Both President Marks and Col. Hines have insisted that the people of Harlem show to the Board of Estimate that they need and want a bath house.

There are estimated to be over 60,000 colored people in Harlem with one-third lodgers living in houses, two-thirds of which are old and have no proper bathing facilities. The health of this section must suffer when the lack of bathing conveniences is added to the already overcrowded living conditions.

The Negro Civic Improvement League urges the people of Harlem to join the movement and take advantage of this opportunity to improve health conditions. Each person should write a letter or card and each organization adopt resilutions favoring this project and forward the same to Marcus M Marks, President of Manhattan Borrough, Municipal Building.

URBAN LEAGUE SETTLEMENT HOUSE TO OPEN SUNDAY

The Urban League Settlement House on Joachim street, will be opened Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Willing and Sunshine Workers of the Urban League who aim to make his the beacon light for Yamacraw.

The object of the settlement house is to form clubs for the development of girls, boys, men and women, thus giving them a chance for self development, and to promote the development of volunteer, personal service. To develop a temporary home for delinquent and wayward girls, which will not only house and feed them, but to teach them to be more efficient, and to carry on any and all the activities which are usually grouped under the title of social settlement work.

Savannah Tribune

In order to carry on this work there is need of friends. In other words, if there is anyone interested in the uplift of the race, there isn't any better way to show it than by co-operating in this movement. Whatever assistance is given the work will be greatly appreciated. The needs of the settlement house are as follows: A stove, furniture, money to carry on the work, window shades, cooking utensils, broom, rake, shovel, bedding. Donations may be sent to The Tribune office or direct to the settlement house. Mrs. Rachel Moore, chairman; Sol. C. Johnson, president; J. G. Lemon director.

EXTENSION OF THE RED CROSS UNIT 67 OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON COMMUNITY CENTER.

Prof. Fraysee, Supervisor of industrial work of the public schools, gave his assistance to the sewing unit by having Miss Hor[illegible] Sewing Supervisor, call the sewing teachers together at the Center in conference to state that the sewing could be done in the Western, Banneker, Douglas and Booker T. Washington schools by the children at their regular sewing periods. And this will enable the committee to report at Red Cross headquarters with at least one hundred cut out garments each month.

Miss Nannie Goodall is Chairman of this committee and is desirous of having any ladies sew with her each Monday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at the Center, Ninth and Magazine streets, and at her residence each Friday evening at 1310 West Chestnut street, from 3 to 9 o'clock.

The following are members of the Unit and are at work: Misses Atholene Peyton, Carrie Pate, Jessie Carter; Mrs. Rebecca Smith; Misses Dover Lee Frazier, Charlotte Bryant; Mrs. Lyda Simpson, Miss Louise Simpson; Mesdames Alice Crutcher, W. H. Harris, F. L. Dulaney; Misses Clara Harding, Alberta Barry; Mrs. Maud Fowler; Misses Mary Lucby, Maggie Tayloe, Rosa White, Anna Bowman, Josephine Lawrence; Mrs. William Mosee; Miss Nannie Steward.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
JULY 18, 1917

NEGROES INDORSE MAYOR.

Will Present Resolutions Today on Closing of Resorts.

Resolutions carrying the unqualified indorsement of a mass meeting representing a large part of the negro population in Memphis, and promising their hearty support, will be presented to Mayor Ashcroft and the city commissioners today.

The action was taken at a mass meeting held yesterday by the Colored Baptist Ministers' Alliance. The negroes commended the steps taken by the city administration in closing the houses of ill-fame in the city. Rev. W. W. Whitton presided over the meeting, with Rev. W. L. Petty acting as secretary.

The resolutions follow:

"To the Honorable T. C. Ashcroft, Mayor, and Ennis M. Douglass, Commissioner:

"We, the undersigned ministers, in meeting assembled, representing three-fourths of the colored population in the city, do hereby give our unqualified support and indorsement to the city administration for the moral stand for the civic righteousness in our city by closing the houses of ill-fame and putting a ban on gambling and bootleggig.

"Whereas, as citizens and ministers of the gospel, we should uphold the arms of those who administer the law by giving them our moral influence.

"Whereas, we are very much desirous in having our city rid of undesirable characters. We are firm believers in the sincerity of men whom we have elected to administer the affairs of our city.

"We also feel that these men can only carry out the design of the law in proportion as we as citizens give to them our moral support.

"Resolved, That the undersigned Baptist ministers, representing the number of people aforesaid, can be called upon by the officials of Memphis in furthering anything that will be of interest to the city and for the uplift of the people generally.

"Resolved further, That we commend his honor, T. C. Ashcroft, mayor, and Ennis M. Douglass, commissioner, in closing what is commonly called the red light district.

(Signed)

"REV. R. T. SCOTT,
"REV. J. W. SHAW,
"REV. A. G. MEBANE,
"REV. WM. MATLOCK,
"Committee."

These colored ministers are also taking steps toward plans for providing employment for such women of their race as have been inmates of the disorderly houses closed by police orders.

NEWARK N J NEWS
AUGUST 3, 1917

FAVORS URGING NEGROES TO OWN THEIR HOMES

That negroes should be urged to save money and own their homes was a point stressed by several speakers at a meeting last night at 249 Mulberry street of the friendly visitors' committee of the State Negro Welfare eLague when the question of high rents was under discussion. Reports were given showing that a number of colored families recently from the South have been helped by advice from members of the committee and are established comfortably without having been given any material relief.

It was shown that negroes as well as white people have burdened the colored people, especially those who are strangers in this city by exorbitant rents. Stephen Little, a colored property owner in this city, was one of the speakers who accentuated the point that colored people should more generally aim to own their own homes.

John W. Slater, who has lately come from Florida to live in this city, volunteered to aid in the work of friendly visiting, saying that he understood the southern negro.

Training in the use of the power machine would aid young women to obtain work in the factories, Mrs. Aria Richardson declared, stating that they are refused employment because they are untrained, and yet there is no place in this city where such training may be had now. This subject was left for further consideration at a future meeting.

Mrs. Mary J. Small of York, Pa., was a visitor and spoke briefly of her interest in the committee's work. Mrs. Eugene Gregory, chairman, presided.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
JULY 15, 1917

CARE FOR COLORED WOMEN

To Be Discussed by Committee of Trinity-Presbyterians.

Rev. W. A. Byrd, minister of Trinity Presbyterian Church, says that the presence of so many young colored women in Rochester, who have recently come from the South, makes more apparent the need of some sort of social work for them. At present no place is provided at which they may find social diversion and in order that such a place may be created, a committee from the Trinity Presbyterian Church has been appointed.

This committee, which will meet on Wednesday, July 18th, at the church Bronson avenue, at 9 P. M., is composed of the following: Rev. W. A Byrd, chairman; George W. Burks, superintendent of the Sunday-school; Mrs. A. E. Bryd, teacher of the women's class; Miss Sallie Adams, teacher of the young ladies' class; D. Edward Jackson, president of the men's Bible class; and Mrs. Pauline Smith, teacher of the misses' class.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH RTL 7

WHITES AND NEGROES IN TRENTON ORGANIZE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

TRENTON, N. J.—Last Thursday night at the call of Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly of Trenton, N. J., fifty representative white and colored citizens met jointly in the Council Chamber of the Trenton City Hall to discuss the conditions growing out of the large influx of Negroes into Trenton, some three thousand during the past six months or year.

The principal speaker of the meeting was Eugene Kinckle Jones, the Executive Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, at whose suggestion Mayor Donnelly called the conference. Mr. Jones told about the League's work in many other cities, including Newark, New York, Chicago, Detroit and Savannah; and urged that a joint community movement of white and colored citizens be formed to meet the housing, employment and recreation problems of the newcomers to the North.

Mayor Donnelly, who presided opened the meeting by saying that he had called the best citizens, white and black, together for the conference, for he realized that only through a thorough understanding between the races could peace and harmony prevail in Trenton. He said that he was determined to see the Negroes given decent housing and a fair chance to bring their children up properly and indeed to find the North more to their liking than the Southern communities from which they had migrated. Dr. A. S. Fell, City Health Officer, spoke of the pneumonia and grip epidemic of the early spring and the overcrowded condition in the houses, due to the large number of lodgers who were taken in the homes.

A permanent organization was formed with unanimous approval; the following officers being elected: President, John E. Gill, head of a large local business college and candidate for the New Jersey State Assembly; vice presidents, Paul A Collins, leading colored physician; John M. Herbert and Samuel Haverstick, leading white citizens; Secretary, Prof. E. Edward Kinney, Principal Colored Public School; Treasurer, Robert A. Messler. The committee meets again on Thursday night to adopt its constitution and to settle on its plan of work.

FLORIDA, FLA., STAR
DECEMBER 18, 1917

TO RAISE $3,000.

E. S. Woolner announces that the committee in charge of the finances for the Booker T. Washington Social center, will begin a four day "drive" to raise $3,000 for the financial needs of the center for the ensuing year. The citizens have contributed generously for this cause in the past and the committee feels assured that they will do so again.

TRENTON N J TIMES
AUGUST 6. 1917

CONFERRING ON THE NEGRO.

In his letter to Mayor Donnelly suggesting a conference of leading white and colored citizens to form an organization which will endeavor to adjust the Negro migrants to the requirements of northern city life, Secretary Eugene K. Jones, of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, says that 350,000 Negroes have come to the North since April, 1916. The Mayor, in his invitation to those whom he has summoned to the conference in the Municipal Building next Thursday evening, says that nearly two thousand of the migrants came to Trenton "unheeded and without any preparation on the part of the city to care for them."

Conditions have been forced upon us which must be met, if we are to avoid the unhappy experiences of East St. Louis, Chester and other northern cities. A suggestion of what may happen was furnished last week in the threats made by East Trenton residents to burn down the portable school buildings which the Board of Education decided to erect in what was regarded as a convenient locality where no objection would be made. Happily this opposition has been quieted by the selection of another site for the temporary school; but this was one of the smaller problems.

In the city of Detroit a league was organized more than a year ago, and when the influx of colored people began there was an organization in existence to deal with the situation as it developed "with the result that the city has attained what municipal officials of other industrial centers in the North consider a unique distinction in the handling of the migration problem." At next Thursday evening's conference the public will be told what has been done in Detroit and other cities.

Forester Washington, the director of the Detroit Urban League, places on the program of needs, the matters of employment, housing, recreation, crime-prevention, co-operation and aids to efficiency. To those should be added the furnishing of educational facilities and places of religious worship. But housing is the most essential, as it includes not only the provision of living places, but proper sanitary conditions and reasonable charges for rent.

This is not what is commonly regarded as an "uplift" movement, but is a practical business matter, and should be so regarded. It is a case in which by assisting the new-comers we will be helping the city. The City Commissioners appreciate its seriousness which has been brought home to them in numerous ways. It is said that "in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom." Therefore there should be a large attendance at next week's conference.

NEWS

ss: Newark, N. J.

13 1917

APRIL 1 CHOSEN DATE FOR NEGRO WELFARE SUNDAY

The selection of April 1 as Negro Welfare League Sunday was one of the actions taken at a meeting of a committee on mass meetings of the state league held yesterday afternoon at 249 Mulberry street. The negro churches are expected to have a special speaker to tell of the league on that Sunday.

Some difficulty has been met in arranging dates for the speakers desired, the chairman, Rev. A. N. Stubblebine, announced, and the date selected for the mass meeting, April 16, will probably be changed to April 19, he said. Mr. Stubblebine and Rev. William J. Jones of Roselle were appointed to adjust this matter.

Governor Edge has consented to be one speakers if the date does not conflict with other engagements, and it is hoped Mayor Raymond will give an address of welcome. The meeting will be held at the First Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Josephine Baxter was appointed as chairman of the ushers' committee. Miss Helen B. Pendleton and Mrs. Eugene Gregory were made a committee on printing.

A statement of the need for farm laborers was made at the close of the meeting by J. M. Vandervall of East Orange, who stated he had made a study of farming conditions in this state, especially in the southern section, and that he felt there is a splendid opportunity for negro men to enter that field. He stated he knew of one negro who by intensive farming had made $600 last year raising rhubarb on a half acre of land.

Mr. Vandervall was asked to attend a meeting of the friendly visitors committee Thursday afternoon, when further consideration will be given the matter of employment.

NEGROES OF CITY ARE ORGANIZING

WATERBURY CONN EVE DEC
JULY 20. 1917

Started Plan Last Evening For Cultivation of Better Feeling With Whites.

OFFICERS THAT WERE NAMED

The letter which Mayor Scully received yesterday from the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes of New York city, bore good fruit last evening in the organizing of a society for the cultivation of good feeling among white and black at the Mount Olive African Methodist Zion church on Pearl street.

The pastor, Rev John W. McDonald in speaking about the society said there are 1,000 more negroes in the city than there were two years ago and in some cases nine and ten are living in one room. As a rule said Rev Mr McDonald the negro has conducted himself well in Waterbury. The majority of the negroes in this city have come from the south, the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Tennessee.

Mr McDonald was of the impression that the negro will hardly remain north. The weather is uncongenial to him, but he is treated better than in the south.

The name of the new organization is the Negro Civic League and Joseph Hatcher is president. Its object is the same as that expressed in the letter from the New York society to Mayor Scully, more intercourse between the white and the black people. Mr Hatcher is of the opinion there are 2,000 negroes in the city, and he said that the exodus north which began over a year ago is because of an impression south that the white man and the negro are treated alike. But the average negro does not take very long to find he is mistaken in this idea.

The officers of the new organization are: Joseph E. Hatcher, president; C. C. Fowler, vice-president; James E. Kefford, secretary; Rev J. W. McDonald, assistant secretary; Emmet Evans, treasurer. An executive committee of 10, including Dr P. F. Anderson and Dr R. B. Costa completes the list of officers.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 16, 1918

THE LINCOLN SETTLEMENT

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

"Why does I bring my chile hya? What you tink I kin do when my husband bin drafted? De womon has got ter do all de work dese days."

At 7 in the morning we begin to see the line of mothers, some with babies in their arms, others with boy or girl toddling on behind, leaving their children with us before they go to their work.

Lincoln Settlement is in a negro quarter of Brooklyn, and opens its doors to the colored people who may need its help, from the new born babe to the grandmother. It has a kindergarten, conducts a number of clubs and classes, and has a permit to take fifty children into its day nursery, a number it has often reached. By the side of the house is a vacant lot which is filled with boys and girls during the summer when in the morning the space is given up to an outdoor vacation school, while afternoon and evening children play at volley and basketball, and the smallest folk use the hammocks and swings. It is a very busy place, since it is the only colored settlement in the city and the only day nursery that receives more than two or three colored babies. Its corps of workers have hands and hearts more than full.

The settlement is asking for further support. Today we have no right to seek funds for home philanthropies unless we are sure they meet an imperative need, but the needs of our settlement children, and especially those in our nursery, are vital. The settlement needs $1,000 to meet its summer salaries and to carry on its summer work. Its treasurer is Francis A. Wilson, 45 Sydney place. It earnestly asks all who read this to aid it in continuing to keep its door and its heart open to the needs of the colored child.

MARY WHITE OVINGTON,
105 Fleet Street. President.

BETTER STREETS MOVEMENT.

The Journal & Guide

Colored residents of Norfolk will hail with delight the announcement that Postmaster John A. Lesner, president of the Tidewater Automobile Association is heading a movement under the auspices of that body to have the city improve the thirty odd miles of dirt roads in the city. It happens that these dirt roads are in the sections of the city where colored people live and own property, and to all of their appeals for some attention from the city authorities a deaf ear has been turned. The members of the Tidewater Automobile Association are merchants and dealers whose teams have to use these dirt roads in the regular course of their business and it is no doubt a deep sense of self-interest that prompts them to take this matter up. Whatever the motive that prompts the movement we take it that the men behind it mean business and in the long run a lethargic city and its long-suffering colored inhabitants are bound to profit.

1-27-17

Social Conditions, Improvement of —1917.

Capital Poor Live in 'Economic Indecency'

N Y C CALL
OCTOBER 8, 1917

From The Call's Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—"It must be investigated some more!" is the startled response of official Washington, today, to the report of the bureau of labor statistics, after a study of wages and the cost of living in the District of Columbia, that the capital city of the richest nation on earth "reveals a shocking state of economic indecency."

"The pinch of economic distress among a large proportion of families," says the bureau's report, "is also clearly indicated by the fact that almost one-third of the families, both white and Negro, finished the year with deficts. Whether these deficits were due in part to the extraordinary price advances of 1916 or whether they represent the chronic condition of so many families cannot be determined from the facts gathered during the survey. In any case, in that particular year, only 520 out of the 2,1[illegible] families studied, or 24.6 per cent, were [illegible]ency" indicated by the deficits in family budgets for the year 1916.

"Just how much is needed for the support of a normal family in moderate comfort," says the bureau, "is difficult to estimate. Previous studies indicate that in a large city the barest minimum upon which existence for a normal family can be maintained upon a level of common decency cannot be less than $900 or $1,000. Such a sum, moreover, is estimated to permit of nothing more than the mere creature necessities. To maintain a real family life upon the much eulogized 'American standard of living' would certainly demand a considerably larger sum.

38 Per Cent Have Less Than $700.

"It is startling, therefore, to learn that in the capital of the nation, in a year of unprecedented high prices, 807, of 38 per cent of the 2,110 families investigated, had yearly incomes of less than $900; and 1,295 families, or 61 per cent, had incomes of less than $1,200 a year.

"Some of these families were of small size, but the averages were not abnormally low. Thus, for families receiving less than $900 per year the family household averaged 4.4 members, and the net family (excluding boarders and lodgers) averaged 3.4 members; for families receiving less than $1,200 the corresponding averages were 4.6 and 3.5."

Lest the war-profiteering press shall attempt to distort this showing into an argument against government employment, two facts should be borne in mind: The salaries of government clerks in the lower civil service grades always have been kept down by the reactionaries in Congress; moreover, the family incomes in the class below $900 were largely drawn from private employment at common labor, mechanical and mercantile trades, etc.

Negroes Fare Worse.

"The Negroes fared worse than the whites," the report points out. "Of 629 Negro families, 180, or nearly 29 per cent, were obliged to try to keep body and soul together on less than $600 a year, and 472, or no less than three-quarters of the total, lived on less than $900. Among the white families conditions were better, but not vastly so. Out of 1,481 such families there were 65 who had less than $600 to keep them through the year, while no less than 335, or nearly 23 per cent, existed on less than $900, and 710, or almost one-half, had less than $1,200 a year.

"Nor in all cases did the family incomes referred to represent merely the earnings of the male head of a household in which the wife was at home and children in school. In 268 families (145 white and 123 Negro) there was no male head. In 597 families (166 white and 431 Negro) the wife was at work. In 297 families (204 white and 93 Negro) one or more children were at work. In 1,112 families (756 white and 356 Negro) boarders and lodgers lived with the family, and receipts from this source helped to pay the family bills.

Forced to Take Charity.

"Further, it is of interest to note that in 211 cases (83 white and 128 Negro) the family was aided by gifts of second-hand clothing. This is a form of charity which is usually accepted only under the pressure of severe need."

This indictment of the whole shame of the nation's economics is summed up in the remark of the bureau upon the deficits in the family budgets: "Most of the families in the low income groups lived literally from hand to mouth. About the best they could hope for was to come out even."

So in this most prosperous of all years in the history of the United States—for the war profiteering class—the wage workers living within sight of the shining white dome of the national capitol building are discovered to be in wretched poverty. Not a few but a very large proportion of the families are, according to government announcement, "living from hand to mouth."

N Y CITIZEN
AUGUST 9, 191[illegible]

Court Allows Colored Mission to Sell.

The New York Colored Mission has been granted permission by Justice Giegerich to sell its property at 225 and 227 West Thirtieth Street, 43 by 98.9, to Archibald D. Russell for $47,500. The proceeds of the sale will be applied toward the purchase of a new site and the erection of a building. The property is a portion of the large site acquired last week by Mr. Russell and leased to the Adams Express Company for a large service building.

NEGRO HOUSING HARD PROBLEM

DETROIT MICH TRIBUNE
JULY 22, 1917

Survey of Situation Will Be Made Soon.

Housing of Detroit's rapidly increasing Negro population, although one of the most serious civic problems which this city has been confronted with will eventually solve itself. This is the opinion of leading real estate men who have had the matter under consideration recently.

Realizing that the present housing facilities are entirely inadequate practically all of the leaders of the Negro population here are bending every energy in an effort to obtain proper homes for the families of Negro citizens. One of the most prominent Negroes interested in this work is Forrester Washington, who was called into conference with a committee of the Board of Commerce last week. Although no definite action was taken at this meeting it was practically decided to make a complete survey of the situation before attempting a solution.

Some of the larger subdividers in this city have considered the opening of subdivisions exclusively for Negro workmen, but this proposition has not met the entire approval of the Negro leaders. The objection is made on the ground that most of the Negroes work in the downtown district and therefore do not like to live so far out that they have to use the street cars to get downtown.

Developments of a similar situation which has been existing in New York is outlined in the following article in the Record and Guide:

Further encroachments were recently made in Harlem by Negroes through the acquisition of six large fireproof apartment houses in West 141st and 142d streets, between Lenox and Seventh avenues. The passing of these properties into the hands of Negroes has marked a new era in the housing facilities for colored people, for nowhere in the city are such structures occupied by people of this race. It has been estimated that there are about 80,000 Negroes in Harlem. During the past year the population was considerably augmented, as the result of emigration from the south, and it came to a point when first-class living quarters had to be supplied.

For the past five years there has been a movement on foot in Harlem to obtain elevator apartment houses for Negroes, and efforts have been made continuously to obtain financial aid so that new buildings could be erected. These negotiations never crystallized and the upshot is that the Harlem buildings were acquired for the purpose.

The properties have had varied careers. Completed about four years ago the houses passed into the hands of a Mexican syndicate, headed by the late General Huerta, one-time president of Mexico, and subsequently passed into the hands of the New York Title & Mortgage company, as the result of foreclosure proceedings. The properties are assessed at $1,041,000 the land value representing $279,000.

The houses are going to be renamed after prominent Negroes. One of the 141st street houses will be rechristened Attucks Court, after Crispus Attucks, who was shot on the Boston Common, that event marking the first bloodshed of the revolution. Other houses in this block will be known as Toussaint Court, commemorating Toussaint L'Ouverture, liberator of Haiti, and Wheatley Court, in honor of Phillis Wheatley, the Afro-American poetess, who wrote an ode to George Washington.

In 142d street, the houses will be named Dunbar Court, after Paul Laurence Dunbar, the Negro poet; Douglass Court, after Frederick Douglass, the uplifter, and Washington Court, in honor of the late Booker T. Washington.

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
MAY 17, 1918

A COLORED SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of The Standard Union:

"Why does I bring my chile hyar? What you tink I kin do when my husband bin drafted? De women has got ter do all de work dese days. Yes'm, my husband lost his job when the Government took over the railroads. There ain't so many porters as before, and they dropped him right at the first, for his health wasn't any too good. Here I am with my two babies for you, and I certainly hope they don't grieve; they're the greatest children to grieve for their mother."

At seven in the morning we begin to see the line of mothers, some with babies in their arms, others with boy or girl toddling on behind, leaving their children with us before they go to their work. They kiss Gladys or Washington, or Muriel as the case may be, and with parting injunctions to the matron, go on their way to their washing or cleaning; and the day's work is over, they return to gather up their charges and take them to their small but homelike rooms. And those who talk with despair of the home as extinct, should see what the Negro can do to make a pleasant, clean spot, of one floor of a tumbledown, old frame building. Lincoln Settlement is in a Negro quarter of Brooklyn, and opens its doors to the colored people who may need its help, from the new born baby to the grandmother. It has a kindergarten, conducts a number of clubs and classes, and has a permit to take fifty children into its day nursery, a number it has often reached. By the side of the house is a vacant lot which is filled with boys and girls during the summer. In the morning the space is given up to an outdoor vacation school, while afternoon and evening children play at volley and basketball, and the smallest folk use the hammocks and swings. It is a very busy place, since it is the only colored settlement in the city and the only day nursery that receives more than two or three colored babies. Its corps of workers have hands and hearts more than full.

The settlement is asking for further support. To-day we have no right to seek funds for home philanthropies unless we are sure they meet an imperative need, but the need of our settlement children, and especially those in our nursery, are vital. Without us they are in danger of extreme privation. Never before have women been called upon in such numbers to leave their homes and go out to work; and we doubt if there are any truer patriots among the workers in hospital or reconstruction units or even among those on the firing line than these mothers who uncomplainingly meet the loss of the wage earners, their children must have care and food and happy play. We ask of all who read this to help to secure them these things by continuing the work of Lincoln Settlement. It would be a poor return for the mother who is in greater need than ever before at this time to close the settlement's doors.

"No," our four-year-old day nursery boy says when he is asked to put his penny, the regular morning contribution, into the box, "I can't gib up dis. I's buying a Liberty Bond!" There are children who can only buy in pennies, but their gift to the nation is no less than that of the child who buys in dollars, nor any less should be their chance for strong bodies and active minds.

The settlement needs a thousand dollars to meet its summer salaries and to carry on its summer work. Its treasurer is Francis A. Wilson, 45 Sidney place. It earnestly asks all who read this to aid it in continuing to keep its door and its heart open to the needs of the colored child.

DR. VERINA MORTON JONES,
Head Worker.

[illegible]

ALBANY, N Y

ress:

PLAN INVESTIGATION OF NEGROES' NEEDS

Police Justice Brady Will Name Committee of Ten Citizens.

TO TAKE RACE CENSUS

Survey Is Intended to Disclose Social Conditions and Suggest Practical Relief Work.

Appointment of a committee of ten public spirited citizens to investigate living and employment conditions of negroes in Albany will be made today or tomorrow by Police Justice John J. Brady, according to his announcement last night. Selection of the committee

was left in his hands by the clergymen, city officials and other interested persons who met last November to plan a campaign of aid to deserving negro institutions in the city.

"Activities in connection with Christmas relief have delayed the naming of this committee," said Justice Brady last night, "but it is the intention now to press the investigation vigorously."

Methods of procedure will be left to the committemen. It will first meet to perfect an organization and then plan for work.

Relief for the negroes of Albany generally sprang from an original plan to aid Elim home, the negro industrial training school at 233 Orange street. Discussion at the meeting, however, revealed the need for a wider scope to ameliorating efforts. Alwin C. Quentel, commissioner of charities, called attention to the lack of economic and social freedom for members of that race living in Albany, and the Rev. W. H. Stubblebine, then pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church, charged that racial prejudice too frequently was evidenced.

Since representatives of both Protestant and Catholic religions, of city and state charity boards, business houses and of the bar attended the November meeting, it is probable the committee to be named will reflect this broad show of public interest. The committee will investigate housing conditions among Albany negroes, how they live, where they work and how they pass their leisure time. The survey, it is understood, will amount practically to a census of the city's negro population.

NEGRO CENSUS IS TO BE TAKEN

ALBANY N Y ARGUS
JUNE 28. 1917

Work Will be Started To-day and Rushed to Conclusion.

WILL VISIT EVERY HOME

Afro-American Association of Albany Heartily Endorses Movement—Secretary Kell Tells What is Expected.

It was announced sometime ago that a census of the negroes of Albany was to be taken. A committee, appointed by Judge Brady, to investigate the conditions among negroes, was asked to report some solution for a better condition of affairs at the conclusion of their investigation. The committee therefore decided that in order to obtain an accurate account of existing conditions, it would be necessary to take a complete census of the negroes of Albany. The questions asked in the census will be such as would reveal a true description of the advantages and disadvantages of the race here, and at the same time open a way for betterment.

Persons interrogated are requested to answer all questions asked them willingly and cheerfully.

At the request of the committee in charge, the Afro-American association, of this city, decided to obtain the census. A meeting was held last Monday evening and enumerators were selected and assigned to the various wards, and the actual work will begin to-day.

Every negro family of the city will be visited until the work has been completed. Families employing negro servants, who also reside in their place of employment, are urged to notify Henry Cobb, of 17 Second street, by 'phone or card, and they will also be visited by the enumerator.

The Afro-American association has for its object the betterment of the civic and economic conditions of the negroes of Albany, said Secretary John W. Kell last night.

"It is the object of the association," he said "to bring all the members of the race who believe in progress together in a representative body in order to show to the Albanians that the negroes of this city represent a race whose loyal and patriotic devotion is unquestionable and if given a chance and a square deal will prove themselves to be among Albany's most valuable and indespensible citizens."

MT VERNON N Y ARGUS
OCTOBER 11. 1917

Colored Community Center To Open Tonight at School 1

The opening dance of the colored community center will be held at School 1, Fifth avenue and Second street, this evening, from 8:30 to 11 o'clock. The work of the center will be in charge of George Kolpin, George Davis is chairman of the center and John Hill is assistant. All colored residents of Mount Vernon are welcome and a large attendance is expected. The admission fee is ten cents, and dancing will be conducted every Thursday evening thereafter.

TRENTON MAYOR CALLS MEET AT LEAGUE REQUEST

The New York Times 8/16/17

Colored and White Citizens in Joint Session Discuss Jersey Housing Conditions—E. Kinckle Jones of Urban League Principal Speaker

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 14.—Last Thursday night at the call of Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly of Trenton, N. J., fifty representative white and colored citizens met jointly in the Council Chamber of the Trenton City Hall to discuss the conditions growing out of the large influx of colored people into Trenton—some three thousand during the past six months or year.

The principal speaker of the meeting was Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, at whose suggestion Mayor Donnelly called the conference. Mr. Jones told about the League's work in many other cities, including Newark, New York, Chicago, Detroit and Savannah; and urged that a joint community movement of white and colored citizens be formed to meet the housing, employment and recreation problems of the newcomers to the North. He said in part: "These problems are not new, nor are they peculiar to the race. The colored groups are usually neglected by white welfare organizations who omit Negroes in their programs of work. Thus, the arrival of many of their Southern brethren tends to accentuate the unfavorable conditions and to make them more difficult of improvement. Factories and foundries have made the demand for Negro labor, and it is here to answer the call. No Chester or East St. Louis incident can stop its determined advance. Jointly we must lessen the friction incident to the tremendous movement of population by the application of modern philanthropy and unselfish statesmanship."

Mayor Donnelly who presided opened the meeting by saying that he had called the best citizens, white and black, together for the conference, for he realized that only through a thorough understanding between the races could peace and harmony prevail in Trenton. He said that he was determined to see the colored people given decent housing and a fair chance to bring their children up properly and indeed to find the North more to their liking than the Southern communities from which they had migrated.

A permanent organization was formed with unanimous approval: the following officers being elected: President, John E. Gill, head of a large local business college and candidate for the New Jersey State Assembly; vice-presidents, Paul A. Collins, leading colored physician; John M. Herbert and Samuel Haverstick, leading white citizens; secretary, Prof. T. Edward Kinney, principal, Colored Public School; treasurer, Robert A. Messler.

The committee meets again on Thursday night to adopt its constitution and to settle on its plan of work.

This work is a part of the Urban League's efforts to get branch organizations started in the large cities where Negroes are a considerable proportion of the population.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13,
New York Age 9/13/17

WHITE ROSE ASSN. APPEALS FOR FUNDS

The following appeal has been issued by the White Rose Industrial Association, which is seeking funds to carry on the work of the association:

For twenty-one years the White Rose Association has been doing a great work in caring for the stranger girls and women of the race coming from all parts of the United States and the West Indies. (1) Finding their friends. (2) Finding proper homes for them. (3) Sheltering them with or without pay. (4) Helping them to find work. (5) Informing them as to the best means to obtain trades and education.

"During the past three months 80 young women have been cared for in the home. It has aided 20 of them who arrived unacquainted and some penniless. The association particularly needs money for running expenses at the home for the rest of this year. By this appeal we bring especially to your attention our financial needs, due mainly to war conditions, and a curtailed income owing to the death of large contributors.

"The association feels that when the public learns that the present good work undertaken at the home may cease for lack of $500 by October, all will without doubt contribute in large or small sums, just as their means permit. In order to help raise the sum needed. the association will give a grand rally at the White Rose Home, 217 East 86th street, *Wednesday evenidng, October* 7th.

"Come, friends, see to it that this splendid work for the care of our women and girls shall not fail bv the lack of efforts on YOUR part to make successful OUR efforts in their behalf.

"Money and checks may be sent to the treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Wilkerson 1310 Park avenue, or to Miss M. L. Stone, president, 217 East 86th street

COLUMBUS HALL EXHIBIT OPENS

NYC MAIL
APRIL 25, 1918

Negroes of Neighborhood Hold Three Days' Programme for Patriotism.

With Lincoln House, the colored people's branch of the Henry Street Settlement, as headquarters, the fourth annual Columbus Hill exhibit opens to-night and will last through Saturday.

For four years the people of Columbus Hill have organized the exhibit to show the good points of the nighborhood and to demonstrate the loyal citizenship of its residents.

Every colored person living in the neighborhood who is an active member in one of the welfare organizations located between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-sixth streets, west of Central Park, takes part, and prizes are awarded for competitive features.

The exhibit opens to-night at the Union Baptist Church, on West Sixty-third street, with an educational programme by young men and women. There will be dramatic sketches, musical numbers and recitations. G. W. Butte, chairman of the Columbus Hill exhibit committee, will open the programme, and the speaker will be Dr. E. T. oberts.

Friday afternoon a similar programme will be given by the children of the neighborhood at St. Cyprian's Parish House, and exhibition dancing and music will be the features at Lincoln House, 202 West Sixty-third street. The events of Saturday afternoon take place out of doors in the "play street" in front of Lincoln House.

The various organizations co-operating with Lincoln House in this community welfare exhibit are Public School 141, Henrietta School, Fifty-ninth Street Playground, Vanderbilt Clinic Social Service, Union Baptist Church, St. Cyprian's Chapel, Third Moravian Church, Columbus Hill Working Men's Benevolent League and the Infants' Milk Station.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
JULY 11, 1917

HOUSING FOR NEGROES

To the Edtor: I respectfully suggest the necessity of providing a suitable section in Detroit where the much-wanted southern Negro labor can be decently and sanitarily housed. I feel sure that anything the Detroit real estate board or any other organization does in this regard to further the interest of the Negro laborer will help Detroit materially. This is the time to do it. We are going to have a large population of Negroes and I feel sure that foresight on the part of real estate dealers will be appreciated by Detroit citizens. As far as I can learn, the highest price is charged for shockingly poor living facilities rented to them by people who have no public or patriotic interest in our fair city.

D. J. HEALY.
Detroit, Mich.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1917

THE FLATIRON SQUARE MATTER

President Prince of the board of aldermen made one significant remark in stating his objections to the city's purchase of the Flatiron Square that is of especial interest to one-half of Norfolk's population. After outlining a great many improvement projects which he considered of more importance than the purchase of a few feet of ground for a fabulous sum he said "there are also many dirt streets in the city that should be paved and put nto passable condition." There are miles of them, in Huntersville, Barboursville, Lindenwood, Lamberts Point and Berkley, inhabited by white and colored citizens—mostly colored. The idea of spending $150,000.00 for a vacant lot plus the additional cost of turning it into a "beauty spot," while a recommendation to spend $20,000 to improve twenty miles of dirt roads lies dormant in committee does seem preposterous. Regardless of what is done eventually in the Flatiron Square matter, if the city of Norfolk intends to be just or to recognize the needs of the unimproved sections of the city referred to it should act without further delay.

Journal & Guide 7/3/17

TOLEDO OHIO BEE
JULY 13, 1917

The Negro's Future

DELEGATES to the convention in Columbus called to consider, the problems caused in Ohio by the importation of negroes struck a keynote at the first session. The point was that the greatest danger to the community is the failure to supply the negroes with decent living accommodations and opportunity for social diversion.

The negroes are brought in, crowded into shacks, the white and the black bootleggers ply among them, there are no possibilities of social life.

What is the inevitable result for many of the poorly educated, untutored southern negroes? That is the immediate feature of the problem that Toledo and every other Ohio city has to face.

STATES
New Orleans, La
MAR 18 1917

NEGROES PLEDGE NEWMAN SUPPORT

Leaders of Race Anxious For Enforcement of Segregation Ordinance

Reputable negroes of New Orleans, through L. B. Vignes, member of the executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have indorsed and promised to support Commissioner Newman's ordinance for the separation of white and negro residents of the restricted district.

"We urge its strict enforcement, believing that the segregation of white and colored [illegible] will redound to the benefit of both races, and to the city's reputation," reads a statement Vignes has sent to The States. "We pledge our active and moral support in this movement."

"The city of New Orleans is engaged in a commendable movement in its effort to regulate vice. While we place ourselves on record as being opposed to anything that means class distinction in this free country of ours, yet when it comes to vice and morality it is not a bad idea to let each stand for itself."

PEORIA ILL. TRANSCRIPT
JULY 14, 1917

SCHOOL FOR MAIDS ESTABLISHED HERE

Plans to alleviate the need of efficient domestic service, which has been keenly felt in Peoria for several years, by establishing a night school for colored maids have been launched.

This school is to be established as a part of Booker T. Washington center and financed as a part of social center work. Skilled instructors are to be secured, who will offer courses in sewing, cooking and general household management. Four rooms at the center will be fitted up as a model house, with kitchen, dining-room, bedroom and reception-room, in which the students may obtain practical lessons in efficient domestic tasks.

The committee in charge of the preliminary arrangements for the school is composed of Rev. Caspar Wistar Hiatt, Mrs. Milton Newman, Mrs. C. U. Collins, Mrs. R. A. Hanna, Mrs. Frederick Block, Miss Goldann Cook, A. A. Griesser, William A. Whittick, and Rev. Felix Curtright.

Social Settlement Is Doing a Grand Work; First Paid Social Worker in the West

St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—The Mound City social settlement at 2343 Randolph street is doing excellent work—one that is too little appreciated by the community. From this headquarters of mercy succor is extended to the needy and the vital interests of the Race safeguarded in a way peculiar to such an agency. Until May 19 the settlement was in charge of Mrs. E. B. Thornton as matron, but now the house is looked after by Mrs. M. E. Person, lately of Jackson, Tenn., while the outside work is in charge of Miss Bernice V. Wheeler, a product of Sumner high school, a young lady of exceptional capacity and one destined to make a mark in her chosen profession.

East St. Louis Victim an Inmate

The settlement house has a number of inmates, but our correspondent was surprised to learn that one of them was a young lady from East St. Louis who had her right arm shot off by a soldier during the riots last July. She is now learning to cook by using her left hand. Miss Wheeler says she is often asked as to conditions bordering on poverty among our people, but the absolutely helpless are practically negligible. It is common knowledge that the members of the Race in the winter bread lines are few compared to the population.

A class in cooking was started last week and the settlement is active in other war work.

PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 10, 1917

NEGRO HOUSING

The Evil Conditions Which Menace the Whole Community

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—The present abnormal conditions under which the average negro family lives are a menace to the present and to posterity. This is not the fault of the negro, but the fault of the white race failing to make sanitary dwellings for those, no matter whether white or colored, who are helpless to obtain a normal environment. The best philanthropic investment that can be made is to build houses, not tenements, where each rent payer can in time become the purchaser of the home.

Supervisors would have to be appointed whose business would be to instruct the parents in the care of their families and see to it that the men had work.

The natural love of parents for their children, associated with the sanitary knowledge and guidance given by a well-trained supervisor, could be relied on for the development of each family, physically, mentally and morally.

Through the war, that is taking the best blood of all races, we are facing a crisis when the question is, Future degeneracy or regeneracy?

It is only through a quick, rational plan of action founded upon the law of love for humanity that the world can be saved.

Men and women of wealth, invest your money in the cause.

"Be swift your souls to answer Him, be jubilant your feet, for God is marching on."

CHARLOTTE ABBEY, M. D.
Philadelphia, August 9, 1917.

NEWS
Newark, N. J. 30 1917

SEEK EXECUTIVE FOR NEGRO WORK

The need of a trained worker as executive secretary of the State Negro Welfare League was discussed by the executive committee, which met yesterday at 249 Mulberry street and elected committee officers. The want of funds was also considered and it was decided to hold another public meeting. Fixing the date and other details were left in the hands of Rev. A. N. Stubblebine.

Miss Helen B. Pendleton, supervisor of district work for the Bureau of Associated Charities, agreed to serve until a trained colored worker is secured as executive secretary. Mrs. Eugene M. Gregory and Miss Virginia Robinson were elected associate secretaries. The regular committee officers elected were: Chairman, Mr. Stubblebine; recording secretary, Miss A. L. Brown; chairman membership, ways and means committee, Rev. P. M. Beverly; training and employment, Rev. Oravia M. Bonfield; housing, Arthur W. MacDougall, and friendly visiting, Mrs. W. J. Green.

Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
FEB 1

TO HELP NEGRO POOR.

Federated Charities Asks Contributions for Its Work.

The Colored Federated Charities, which is composed of church and fraternal societies and social clubs, held its regular monthly meeting Wednesday. Attention was called to the central work and emphasis placed on the importance of cooperating with the Associated Charities, which has done so much to relieve the sufferings of the people. The money to be collected will, as heretofore, be turned into the treasury of the Associated Charities for systematic and economic distribution.

Each church in and around the city will be asked to contribute monthly to the work. Large churches will contribute not less than $2 per month and others not less than $1. Lodges and social clubs are asked to contribute at least $1.

The regular monthly meetings are held the first Wednesday in every month to which the churches, lodges and social clubs contributing will send two delegates each.

In addition to the above plan it was agreed to make a personal canvass to secure 50 members at $12 per annum, 100 at $6 per annum and 200 at $3 per annum. Subscribers may pay all at one time, they may pay quarterly or monthly, as they may desire. In order to meet numerous and constant demands for relief it is urged that subscribers pay as much at once as is convenient for them. Pledge cards have been printed and will be circulated at once by pastors and laymen who know the imperative needs of the people and desire to relieve them.

All checks should be made payable to the Associated Charities, Memphis, Tenn.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

HOLD CONFERENCE
IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

Meridian News
9/17

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 23.—A series of conferences that will mark a distinct milestone in local advancement among colored people began here Sept. 20, when Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes began a number of practical conferences with a meeting of colored business and professional men at the Industrial Settlement House at 12.30 in which was pointed out their relation and share in a program of economic and social expansion of the masses of the colored people in this district.

There was also a woman's meeting at the settlement house at 4 o'clock and a public meeting to which the entire public, the soldiers and colored drafted men were invited.

CLEVELAND, O. PRESS
JULY 11, 1917

NEGROES TO ASK MAYOR REVOKE ORDER NO. 73

A resolution asking Mayor Davis to rescind Order 73 will be introduced Monday at the meeting of the Ministers' Alliance, Rev. S. O. Harris, president, said Wednesday.

The Alliance is composed of nine negro preachers, who Rev. Harris says represent two-thirds of Cleveland's negro population.

Order 73, which the preachers will protest, was issued by command of Safer Sprosty. It forbids police raids on gambling or disorderly houses without Sprosty's permission.

Gambling and vice have increased 50 per cent in Ward 11 since the order was issued," said Rev. Harris. "The order is pernicious and must be thrown out." Ward 11 has many negro residents.

Rev. G. V. Clark, Alliance vice president, said he would support Rev. Harris' resolution.

"The influx of negroes from the south presents a big problem," he said. "The ministers must have no such influence or Order 73 to contend with."

Council recently ruled that Order 73 should be abated. Mayor Davis vetoed the council action. Safer Sprosty paid no attention to it.

Later Chief Rowe announced he had instructed police to pay no attention to Order 73. But the order is still on police books.

NEGROES ORGANIZE FOR SOCIAL UPLIFT

CLEVELAND O. PLAIN DEAL
JULY 20, 1917

Clevelanders Join to Advance Interest and Encourage Race Members.

"Must Adjust Ourselves to Prejudices," Pastor Asserts.

The Cleveland branch of the Ohio Federation for Uplift Among Colored People, was organized at 4 p. m. yesterday in the library of the Chamber of Commerce.

The purpose of the federation, as outlined in the constitution read at the meeting, is to advance the interests and encourage the welfare of negroes.

Rev. Pazavia O'Connell, pastor of the Cory Methodist Episcopal church, pleaded for coolness and deliberation on the part of the negroes. "The race question is always uppermost in the minds of the whites," said Dr. O'Connell, "and our people must adjust themselves to prejudices against them."

Paul L. Feiss, chairman of the housing and sanitation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, said the negro problem belonged to the community as a whole.

"We have criticized the southern whites," said Mr. Feiss, "for their attitude toward the negro. Let us see that we tackle the problem with a better grace."

Mr. Feiss briefly outlined the housing situation. "This year in Cleveland," he said, "there have been built 350 houses less than in 1916 and yet hundreds more were needed."

Officers of the Cleveland branch elected are: Welcome T. Blue, president; Mrs. Blanche A. Wills, vice president; Nahum D. Brascher, secretary; Paul L. Feiss, treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD MO REPUBLICAN
JULY 3, 1917

NEGRO FREE CLINIC TO BE OPENED THIS MORNING

The negro free clinic and nursery at Center and Sherman streets will open this morning for the first time. The institution, the first of its kind to be opened in the city, will be under the auspices of the Greene County Free Clinic association, the women of the St. Paul Episcopal church, the Rev. Arthur Rankin and other negro ministers of the city and the officials of the city.

The building has been fitted with an operating room, a clinic room and two wards for the sick. Children, men and women will be treated and poverty stricken negroes will be admitted to the infirmary.

NEWS

s: Newark, N. J.

HOUSING CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES MAY BE SURVEYED

A detailed study of housing conditions in this city may be undertaken by a committee of the State Negro Welfare League. Plans were discussed at a meeting yesterday afternoon at 249 Mulberry street. Another committee on friendly visiting held a meeting to discuss individual needs of negro families and methods of meeting them.

Examples of bad housing for negro families were pointed out, one being of a family of nine living in three attic rooms and paying $14 a month rent. Others were previously reported, in which correction of insanitary conditions had not been made, though several weeks have elapsed.

Eugene K. Jones of New York, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, told of improvement in housing opportunities for negroes in other cities, stating that model tenements for these people have proved to be good investments, financially.

The possibility of employing an expert in housing matters to make a study was considered and deferred for action to the next meeting. Arthur W. MacDougall was chairman of this meeting.

Progress was reported as being made in aiding families, especially those in difficulty because of having come recently from the South with insufficient means and ignorant of conditions to be met here. Advantages of farm work and life were spoken of by James N. Vandervall of East Orange, who agreed to aid the committee by putting it in touch with farmers desiring negro labor in the southern counties of this state, the friendly visitors meanwhile listing those men who are willing to go on farms.

Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

MAR 17 191

COLORED CHARITIES ACTIVE

Collection of $23.25 Reported at Its Regular Monthly Meeting.

Report of the collection of $23.25, donations to the charity fund, and the addition of several new members featured the regular monthly meeting of the Colored Federated Charities, held last Wednesday. H. C. Shepherd presided at the meeting.

Various lodges, churches and clubs to send representatives to the next regular monthly meeting, to be held Wednesday, April 14, was an appeal made by Bishop N. C. Cleaves, chairman of the finance committee.

The following responded to the appeal of the finance committee and pledged monthly donations: Metropolitan Baptist Church, $1; St. Andrew's A. M. E. Church, $2; Orphan and Old Ladies' Home Association, $10; Household Ruth No. 3915, $1; Phyllis Wheatley Club, $1; Maranda Weeks, $6; Henry Bates, $1; N. W. Bonds, 50 cents; Epsia Freeman, 50 cents; Ella Brown, 25 cents.

COLUMBUS O CITIZEN
JULY 13, 1917

CLAIM NEGRO INFLUX IS DUE TO LABOR NEED

Better housing conditions and an improvement of environment in negro sections of Ohio cities are the first needs in meeting the problem of migration of southern negroes to this state.

That was the verdict of Thursday afternoon's conference at the Chamber of Commerce, attended by representative negroes from all sections of the state.

More than a dozen speakers declared the influx of negroes is as much due to the demand for labor here as it is to any other reason, and that it is up to each community to take care of the southerners.

FORM ORGANIZATION.

The Ohio Federation for Uplift Among Colored People, organized as result of the conference, was formed to better conditions of the race in Ohio and to help care for the negroes pouring into the states from the south.

J. Walter Wills, Cleveland, one of the men who called the conference, was elected president of the federation. Other officers are:

J. N. French, Sandusky; William Garden, Portsmouth; R. G. Pettiford, Springfield, vice presidents; J. H. Robinson, Cincinnati, secretary; Mrs. Maud Nooks, Howard, Columbus, assistant secretary; A. G. Bookwalter, Cincinnati, treasurer.

PEORIA, ILL. JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 14, 1918

HIGH PRAISE FOR WORK AT WASHINGTON CENTER

Rev. F. A. Curtright, negro minister who founded and put on its feet the Booker T. Washington Social Center for negroes, is the recipient of a large number of encouraging letters from men and women contributors to the work who have volunteered donations to the fund for the coming year. All the letters speak in highest terms of the work of Rev. Curtright and credit him with the success of the social center movement.

Among those contributing to this year's budget who have complimented the minister on his work are Rev. Jameson, presiding elder of the A. M. E. church; J. B. Thomas; J. E. Thompson, Dr. A. Scott, Henry C. Gibson, George A. Brogan; Andrew Whiteside; P. J. Walker, Mrs. Margaret Clark, Mrs. J. E. Thompson and Sam Clay.

ENQUIRER
Philadelphia, Pa.

OCTAVIA HILL SOCIETY PLANS TO AID NEGROES

Association Now Has 125 Tenants and Will Raise Funds to Provide More With Sanitary Homes

Miss Hannah Fox, one of the founders and a member of the Board of Directors of the Octavia Hill Association, briefly reviewed the history of that organization at its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Curtis Building. She told how the association was incorporated in 1896 and made possible the reasonable and sanitary housing of ten negro families. She also called to attention that today it owns three playgrounds and has arranged good housing conditions for 242 families in 178 houses it has built or renovated.

During the meeting emphasis was laid upon the need of better housing for negro population. The Board of Directors decided that the next steps will be in this direction. The association now has about 125 colored tenants. Additional funds will be raised for this work.

The association is anxious and equipped to give advice concerning the restoration to approved standards, and the altering for profitable use of old or unsanitary dwellings, and to undertake the supervision and management of properties owned by institutions and corporations.

The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. Charles H. Ludington, president; Mr. Theodore J. Lewis, vice president; Mr. Joseph R. Carpenter, Jr., treasurer; Miss Helen L. Parrish, secretary; George Woodward, M. D., Miss Hannah Fox, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Stacy B. Lloyd, Arthur G. Emlen, Nathan Hayward, Isaac W. Roberts, H. R. M. Landis, M. D.; John Irwin Bright, Miss Esther M. Lloyd, Earl B. Putnam, Parker S. Williams, Miss Edith F. Biddle, Dr. Mary T. Mason, Edgar B. Howard, Frederick C. Feld, superintendent.

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
JULY 17, 1917

NEGROES WILL DISCUSS CLOSING OF TENDERLOIN

A committee of ministers and members of the negro social uplift society of Memphis will meet at Howe institute Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to discuss the conditions existing among the negroes in the restricted districts, due to the closing up of resorts.

It is their intention to devise some plan whereby all unfortunates who desire to better their condition will be given the opportunity.

The meeting will be addressed by George Ellman, superintendent of the Federation of Jewish Charities, and he will take for his subject "Prevention of Crime."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
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Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1917

Mrs. Edna K. Albert, Keokuk, Iowa the New District Most Noble Governor of the Household of Ruth No 21, of Iowa, Graduate of the Keokuk High School, Is Also Secretary of the Executive Board of the Young Women's Christian Industrial Mission of Keokuk and Gives a Sketch of Its Work.

This useful agency for the moral protection, guidance and training of lone colored women and girls and the entertainment of Christian workers coming to Iowa as strangers is becoming a well known and permanent factor as one of the long felt needs in the community and over the state of Iowa. While but six months in active operation since its formal opening, its presence for good in Keokuk has been in a quiet way forcibly visible and received favorable comment on the part of the leading city officials, many of the pastors and members of the white churches and the daily press in our town. The reporter of the Daily Gate City has called on us at the Mission and from time to time given our work excellent write ups. As our colored reporters seem very slow about visiting or making any mention of this good work going on in our midst, I thought as Secretary I would take it upon myself to acquaint the reading public of our race with the splendid service accomplished in the community by the Young Women's Christian Industrial Mission during its short existence.

It affords me pleasure to record the success of this work because of the appreciation and affection I bear toward the ideal Christian woman and God sent leader who is the founder and Superintendent of the plan.

Miss Sidney J. Davis, when but a girl in short dresses, was the writer's first Sunday school teacher, here in the old Seventh Street Baptist Church. Her life at home and in the great fields of Christian service of the broader work in which she has labored has always been an inspiration to several of us at home here who are left from the large number of her students, as we have learned of her brilliant career in the lecture field over the United States. We welcome her return home, and appreciate her efforts to put Keokuk on the map with a useful Christian institution among Negroes.

The Young Women's Christian Industrial Mission is the first Mission of its kind ever conducted by colored management in Keokuk, it is pioneer work, and, as with all pioneer work, some may be slow to get the idea of its need —just as some people of our race think there is no virtue in a colored doctor or lawyer, regardless of their qualification because they are colored. Race pride can never be instilled without an object lesson by a successful institution of some kind managed by the race as an example in our midst. This is what our courageous Superintendent, with her faithful group of workers, is bringing to pass in Keokuk.

The Young Women's Christian Industrial Mission is located at 21-23 North 4th street, in a twelve room house, the historic "Diver" property, an old frame building dear to the heart of the owner as a relic from the pioneer days of his ancestry in the town. Our dedicatorial service of the Mission was held the second Sunday afternoon in June, in the rooms of the lower apartment of one side of this building. The address and prayer of the occasion were delivered by Rev. John Mathias, pastor of the white Baptist Church, in an interesting and very timely manner. Miss Hepler, a white teacher from one of our Mission Schools in Tennessee, made remarks and there were short addresses by Mrs. S. B. Moore, wife of the ex-pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. Church of this city. Mrs. Rosa Pyles and Rev. W. W. Ewing. The entire service was impressive and all present expressed themselves pleased with the undertaking under such progressive conditions.

Truly, compliment is due the management for the up-to-dateness of the equipment for the opening. Moody Institute and many similar world felt institutions have not had such supplies at the outset as we had at our very first meeting in this Mission. There were new folding chairs, new singing books a plenty, and good piano music to accompany the singing. The Mission rooms were neatly furnished, the walls of the newly papered front room were adorned with suitable pictures, mottoes and placards. Among our visitors the Mission Register shows the following names: Mrs. P. Reeves, Mrs. Georgia Kindrick, Mrs. Lena Porter, Rev. John H. Mathias, Mrs. S. B. Moore, Mrs. Minnie Taylor, Mrs. Fannie Armstrong, Mrs. Sally Thomas, Mrs. Martha Givens, Miss Hepler, Mrs. Ellen Gregory, Mrs. Samuel Johnson, Mrs. Amos, Mrs. George Snoddy, Mrs. Fielding Johnson, Miss Juanita Ashby, Mrs. Rosa Pyles, Mrs. Anna Weldon, Mrs. Inez Kelles, Mrs. Hattie Summers, Miss Hernandez Smith, Mrs. Ida Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Deer, Mrs. Harriet Dade, Mrs. Mary Thomas, Mrs. Synthia Matthews, Mrs. Mary Smith, Miss E. McGruder, Mrs. J. H. Helm, Miss Irene Bryant, Mrs. Sallie Thomas, Mrs. Pearl Randall, Rev. and Mrs. Sterling Moore, Mrs. Emma Brown, Mrs. Emma Teabeau, Mrs. Caroline Webb, Mrs. Ellen Dixon, Mrs. Caroline Dean, Mrs. I. Pyles, Mrs. S. A. Penix, Miss Scott, Mrs. E. Hawkins, Mr. Fred Thomas, Mr. A. Russ, Rev. Wallace Bacon, Mr. I. Ringson, Miss B Helm, Mrs. Maggie Barnes, and Mr Fred Fields. Many names I failed to secure.

This Mission is not just for purely local benefit, it supports a bureau of information of state scope, in the effor of assisting strange women and girls of the race before coming to the state, to get in touch with the best social group among our race in each town, and to help as far as possible in getting them work. I will name a few cases wherein it can be seen that the Mission is nevertheless serving a large local good in the community. Since our opening, one unfortunate young woman, directed to our Superintendent by her pastor in another town, and afterward put under her supervision for a few days by the mayor of our city, was befriended to the extent that she was allowed to go to work in a family here, and kept from being returned to the house of detention.

A few families in the city have been assisted to find domestic help through the Mission.

Through our appeals clothing has been supplied to many needy children and some adults.

Ten days' evangelistic service was held by the Mission, in which were employed the services of Evangelist Miss Alice Clark, of the Bible Training School of Cincinnati, O. Bible class was taught each afternoon during these meetings and many were edified and spiritually refreshed by the open air meetings held at night in front of the Mission door. Miss Clark was entertained free of charge as the guest of the Mission and paid ten dollars for her services.

Our Mission, although in its infancy and day of small beginning, keeps the latch string out for strangers. Rev. S. Bates of Des Moines and Rev. W. W. Ewing lunched with us at the Mission one day enroute to the train. Rev. J. Francis Robinson, Field Secretary of the National Baptist Convention, here to speak at the Emancipation Celebration in August, was entertained free of charge as a guest at our Mission during his stay in the city. Atty. Herbert R. Wright of the United States Food Administration has called at our office.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Isom of Fort Madison were out of town guests at the Mission to attend our Bible School closing but they came as "Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus," bringing a large basket of choice food to help us out, and did not use up our Mission's supply.

It was a pleasure to have Rev. Wm. H. Van Derzee, the blind evangelist of Topeka, Kansas, with us for two days during the Summer School. He taught one of the Bible classes and told a Bible story to the primaries during the session and made warm friends among the students and our workers.

Another strange woman and her little girl who were befriended by this Mission was a soldier's wife from Peoria—she happened to be a white woman—her government allotment was delayed and she became in destitute circumstances. She claimed that the Red Cross Relief in this city refused her help because they claimed that she was properly the charge of the Red Cross Chapter in Peoria. During this period of technicalities that so intensified her needs by the delay, she was allowed to occupy rooms at the Mission ten days over the time she was able to pay for and furnished with several other favors for the comfort of herself and child.

Our Mission's biggest stunt of the summer was a Summer Bible School for Children, of which the reporter for the Gate City, who was present during the day of our closing, gave the following write up:

MISSION SCHOOL ENDS TONIGHT.
Exercises Mark the Close of a Very Important Work Done in Keokuk This Summer.

Closing exercises of the Mission Summer Bible School will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at 23 North Fourth street. The program to be given by the colored children follows:

Instrumental, "When He Cometh to Make Up His Jewels."
Prayer.
Remarks by Superintendent of Y. W. C. I. Mission.
Song, "We Hope You've Brought Your Smiles Along," Lurely Roberson, Agnes Holder, Bertha Holton, Pearl Webster, Ophelia Holder, Gertrude Phail, Gweneth Phail, Charley Roberts, Charley Bender, Lathan Lewis, John Wilson, LeRoy Russ, Henry Holton, Tommy Holton, Loyd Webster, Clifton Lewis, Kelley Swain, Theodore Webster, Susie Holton.
Selection—The School.
Selection—The Primaries.
Instrumental, "Just Before the Battle Mother."
Bible Story, LeRoy Russ.
Selection—The Primaries.
Song, "Hoov-er-ize," Boys' chorus.
Bible Drill, The School.
Address, Mr. D. Isom, Fort Madison.
Song, "America," The School.
The Lord's Prayer by the school.

After the program a social will be held with refreshments of ice cream, cake and watermelon.

Forty-five colored children have reaped decided benefit from this school which has been held July 30 to August 20, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Industrial Mission. The children have learned the names of the books of the Bible, and how to spell them, and they have memorized the ten commandments, the Twenty-third Psalm, the Lord's Prayer and the Beatitudes. The Golden Rule, too, has been learned. Many of the pupils belong to poor families and would not have received such instruction of it had not been for the school.

Miss Sidney J. Davis, superintendent of the Mission, has been the teacher.

Miss Davis, the founder of this work as an act of patriotism is supporting the Mission as one of the "war time" needs, largely from the revenue from her lectures. She calls this "doing her bit," and is out of the city on that errand most of the time. Miss Davis has traveled more than any native woman of the race in our state. Many who read this article in all sections of the country will know of her many years of sterling service over the country a General Missionary of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention. Secretary Jordan of that work has often said there was never a more capable or faithful worker in the employ than Miss Sidney J. Davis of Keokuk, Iowa. In her present work, she has the distinction of speaking, and acceptably so, before more audiences of white people than any Negro representative in the state. Last fall Miss Davis was appointed by Governor Harding to represent the state of Iowa at the Tenth International Purity Congress in Louisville, Ky. She is an honor to Keokuk, an honor to Iowa and an honor to the race.

Since the opening of the Mission we have not been able to find just the young woman we need for her assistant in the work and as office secretary. Thus far our meetings and social activities have been subject to the call of the Superintendent as she can be in the city to conduct them with us. Our Board is now in correspondence for a trained worker in the East to serve as office secretary for the winter, who can carry on the industrial work and social service of the Mission in absence of the Superintendent.

At our last Board meeting it was decided to open a Day Nursery for the winter, where those who have nowhere to leave small children, may have them cared for by the day. To help finance the undertaking, we will hold an "Early Christmas Shopping Sale." In connection with the usual array of aprons, useful and fancy, etc., we shall have an attractive assortment of beautiful Negro dolls, statues of famous Negroes, choice race war pictures and post cards. ALL OF THE PEOPLE ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE MISSION AT ANY TIME. Donations

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for our work are solicited. The Mission is affording a Free Reading Room, Bureau of Information and place of Christian Recration. Open afternoons, daily. Respectfully,

Edna K. Albert,
Secretary.

P. S. As the writer of this article is also Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Publishing Company, I wish to announce on behalf of our paper, that our failure to bring an issue out for some time is due to being unable to get the mechanical work done in our city. We have been repeatedly disappointed by printeries losing their help on account of the army. As soon as we can get the printing done, our paper will be out.

E. K. A.

FINE PROGRAM IS ARRANGED

For Fifth Annual Meeting Of Negro Organization Society Of Virginia

Journal & Guide Nov 24-17

MASS MEETING A FEATURE

Dr. R. R. Moton And Dr. James H. Dillard Among The Prominent Speakers

The program for the fifth annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society was completed some days ago and carries the names of prominent men and women in and out of Virginia. The first session will begin at ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, December 5th, when the welcome addresses will be delivered and the responses made. Two organizations—this Society and the Negro State Teachers' Association will sit jointly at this meeting. Following an intermission an afternoon session will be held at which reports of School Improvement Leagues will be received and Mr. John B. Pierce, Negro District Agent Farm Demonstration Work, will address the meeting and Mrs. W. T. B. Williams will speak on "Negro Music."

Will Meet Jointly With Teachers

The evening session of this day will also be a joint meeting of the two organizations. The president of the State Teachers' Association will make his annual address and the address of the evening will be delivered by Mrs Margaret R. Johnson of Richmond. Other speakers will be Mr. W. T. B. Williams and Prof. John M. Gandy. All of Thursday, December 6th, including the evening session will be used by the Teachers' Association.

Dr. Moton To Speak

On Friday, December 7th, The Organization Society will resume its sessions. At the session beginning at ten o'clock reports of delegates will be heard and general business transacted. Later in the day addresses will be delivered by Dr. W. A. Plecker, of the State Board of Health, Dr. J. A. Byers of Norfolk, and Dr. J. T. Mastin, Secretary State Board of Charities and Corrections. Then will come the big mass meeting at eight o'clock when the reports of the Field Agents will be read and when the address of the the meeting will be made by Dr. Robert R. Moton. Dr. Moton's recent utterances indicate that he is thinking deeply and feeling strongly in regard to the interests of the race in the present crisis and thousands will want to hear him. Standing room will doubtless be at a premium at this meeting.

Dr. James H. Dilliard, president of the Slater Fund and the Jeanes Fund, will speak at one of the sessions on Friday. Several other men of large prominence and influence have expressed an intention of visiting this meeting.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Annual Meeting Negro Organization Society December 5th, 6th and 7th

TO BE HELD IN PORTSMOUTH

"Better Schools, Better Health, Better Homes, Better Farms" Society's Slogan

Preparations are well under way for the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Negro Organization Society to be held in Portsmouth, December 5th, 6th, 7th During the last few weeks hundreds of letters have been mailed out from the Petersburg office to the organization and individual members of the Society announcing the meeting and inviting their presence and it is expected that an unusually large delegation will attend the meeting in view of its location, the many questions pertaining to present day conditions which will probably come up for discussion, the standing and influence of men and women who will participate in the program, and also in view of the fact that all delegates from School Improvement Leagues are accredited to the Negro Organization Society.

The Society has been especially active during the past year not only in the execution of its regular program in the interest of "Better Schools, Beter Health, Better Homes, Better Farms" but also in assisting in the organization and direction of the work of County Councils of Safety, the Food Administration Enrollment, etc. Reports upon all of this work will be made at the meeting.

It is the custom of the Society to close these annual gatherings with a mass meeting. The principal speaker for this occasion will be Dr. Robert R. Moton, former president and now honorary president of the Negro Organization Society, and who two years ago was called from the state to assume charge of the great institution at Tuskegee. Dr. Moton always has an inspiring message and delivers it with all the vim and fervor of his remarkable personality. His address at Portsmouth in these stirring times, will be awaited with keenest interest.

The people of Portsmouth have been busy for several weeks arranging and planning to entertain this meeting and the meeting of the Negro State Teachers' Association in a most befitting manner. The Committee has made arrangements for the entertainment of several hundred delegates in the home of the people at prices not to exceed $1.25 per day. Delegates and individuals who plan to attend the meeting of either organization and who desire to have homes should write to Mrs. W. M. Reid, 835 Glasgow St., Portsmouth, Va.

HELP NEWCOMERS, PLAN OF NEGROES

Education and Improved Sanitary Conditions Are First Considerations.

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL JULY 13, 1917

Conference Here Results in Forming State Federation for Uplift Among Negroes.

Leading Ohio negroes in conference with white men at the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium yesterday formally organized for racial uplift, an association, to be known as the Ohio Federation for Uplift Among Colored People.

Those meeting here, came primarily to discuss the problem of the recent influx of 100,000 negroes into Ohio from the South. Two hundred delegates, representing practically every Ohio community, attended.

To Help Newcomers.

The advent of the colored legion from the South was accepted by speakers at yesterday afternoon's conference. They denied that this influx was the result of any political move, but asserted it was the normal outgrowth of a demand for labor here.

"I would rather that our brethren from the South come more gradually than in such numbers," said W. S. Scarborough, president of Wilberforce University, near Xenia, "but now that they are here, let us help put them on their feet."

Ralph W. Tyler of Columbus then presented an address to the meeting, recommending that the newcomers be provided with decent homes, and surrounded by moral and religious environments.

Better housing and sanitation present the main problem, in the opinion of the speakers. Dr. Joseph C. Bradfield, Lima, stated that 70 per cent of negro populations in Ohio's large cities lived in alleys.

He recommended education, municipal regulations, aimed at insanitary conditions; civic co-operation working through real estate dealers to improve homes in building.

Up to Employers.

Rev. Pezavia O'Connell, Washington, D. C., declared Ohio had no reason to fear the influx of colored people, as there was a need for labor that these men could fill. "It is up to the employer to be responsible for fit living conditions, and he will see to it for his own benefit," he said.

This recommendation was supported by Rev. J. H. Pursley, superintendent of Lincoln Ohio Industrial Training School, in a paper prepared but not read at the meeting. He said: "Let the men who employ labor co-operate with real estate men in bettering conditions under which their men must work and live."

Officers of the federation elected were: President, J. W. Wills, Cleveland; vice presidents, J. N. French, Sandusky; William Garden, Portsmouth, and Dr. R. G. Pettiford, Springfield; secretary, J. H. Robinson, Cincinnati; assistant secretary, Mrs. Maude Nooks Howard, Columbus, and treasurer, A. G. Bookwalter, Cincinnati.

Among speakers yesterday were F. M. Russell, Cincinnati; George T. Leber, city manager of Sandusky; James N. French, Sandusky; Rev. E. E. Thompson, Dayton; Dr. B. F. Williams, Toledo; A. G. Bookwalter, Cincinnati; Allan T. Burns, Cleveland; Sherman C. Kingsley, Cleveland, and others.

Fred C. Croxton, state war board member, recommended governmental regulation against too great an influx.

Lay Settlement House Corner Stone.

Journal & Guide Nov 24-17

Under auspices of the colored Masons, the corner stone of the Plymouth Congregational Church Social Settlement House, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, was laid at 4 o'clock last Sunday afternoon. Lafon Allen, chairman of the advisory committee, presided, and William Heyburn delivered the principal address. E. C. Malone, was chairman of the Masonic ceremonies, and the colored Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and United Brothers participated.

The Rev. Dr. E. G. Harris, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, presented Mr. Allen to the audience. The church choir and a band rendered music for the occasion.

The construction and operation of the settlement house has been the dream of Pastor Harris for six years, it is said. He has been assisted in his efforts to raise money by an advisory committee, which included in its membership Mrs. William R. Belknap, Mrs. Alfred Brandeis, Mrs. J. R. Speed, who is treasurer; the late Miss Lucy Belknap, who was one of the originators of the movement and a contributor; Prof. R. P. Halleck, P. H. Callahan, Samuel Moon, C. R. Mengel, John W. Barr, Jr., L. H. Wymond and Lafon Allen.

Not a dollar of indebtedness will rest on the building when it is completed. The entire cost of construction is $17,500 has been raised. The building will be three stories high. On the first floor will be an auditorium, where the children of the neighborhood will be provided with proper forms of entertainment. On the second floor will be a domestic science department and on the third floor fourteen dormitory rooms, where strange girls who come to this city may have a place to live until they secure employment and permanent homes.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1917

Committee of Ten Thousand; Its Purposes and Its Works

Chicago Defender
11/3/17

By Frank LeMar Vaughn

Today the public morals commission of the Second ward organization of the Committee of Ten Thousand began an exhaustive survey of the ward. Meanwhile the education commission of the same organization commenced an investigation into conditions prevailing in the public schools, and the labor commission started a canvass of the labor situation, with particular reference to conditions prevailing here among members of the Race recently arrived from the south.

These activities and a number of others considered of importance to the community were ordered by the ward board of governors at an executive session of that body last night.

Unlike the average civic organization, however, the Committee of Ten Thousand does not stop at making investigations. In the language of Dr. E. S. Miller, president of the Second ward organization, "the committee does things."

In view of this the people of the Second ward may expect considerable in the way of constructive work for the betterment of moral, educational and industrial conditions in this section before the passing of many moons.

I was assigned to "cover" the meeting of the board of governors by Mr Abbott, the editor of the Defender, because, as he explained to me, he wanted "an outsider's viewpoint." He wanted an outsider's opinion of the Committee of Ten Thousand, of its Second ward membership and officers, its fundamental principles, its plan of action. He said he thought it would be well for the men and women comprising the organization in this part of Chicago if they were permitted to "see their organization through the eyes of an unbiased outsider."

Nor was this asignment altogether an easy one. Mr. Abbott himself is one of the members of the board of governors. He has taken an active part in the work of the committee from its inception and now is playing a highly important role. He considers the work of vital importance to the Race, to humanity and to the cause of world democracy. Naturally I hesitated to attempt a criticism—if the expression of honest opinion is criticism—of the organization which Mr. Abbott considers destined to play a most important part in the working out of the problems with which the Race in Chicago is confronted.

A Surprise

The meeting was a surprise to me in many ways. First of all, it was a surprise because of the intense earnestness displayed by the different members of the board. Next, it was a surprise to see the way in which the men and women so fearlessly and unhesitatingly tackled the big problems which came up for consideration. Perhaps the most surprising thing about the meeting, however, was the efficient manner in which plans for various campaigns were laid out, details arranged for, and the vast machinery of the organization quietly set in motion.

After what I saw and heard I was certain Dr. Miller and his co-workers were quite right in assuming that the committee of Ten Thousand "does things."

"Americanize America" might well be the motto of the organization, albeit I am told the slogan of the committee is "Political purity, perpetual progress and persistent patriotism." The heart of the organization, as I saw it beat, may be described in the simplest definition of democracy: "No race, no creed, no color; but each man working out his destiny, under God, as seems best to him, without in any manner interfering with the rights of others so to do; equal opportunities for all men everywhere, and peace and happiness and clean living."

That, indeed, is democracy. And, as it is well worth fighting a world war for, so it is worth striving for in a civic way here in Chicago. I am glad to have become acquainted with the Committee of Ten Thousand, because I can realize, at least in part, the wonderful work it is going to do in "helping to make Chicago safe for democracy."

The committee is a great machine—an intricate machine, if you please, and yet one so constructed that it cannot get out of repair. All one needs to do is to start it, keep it well oiled and stand ever ready and watchful with one's hands on the steering levers. Like all machines, of course, the human element enters largely into the question of efficiency. And in the Second ward the machinery is in good hands. Keen eyes and steady nerves are behind the steering levers.

I sat throughout the meeting of the board of governors with critical, calculating eyes. I distened to every word spoken. I observed the mental attitude of every person there. I endeavored as best I could to "see the wheels go 'round." I tried to determine the question of motives for one thing. And I did, beyond peradventure of a doubt. Those patriotic men and women who are devoting their time, their energies and their money to the work of the Committee of Ten Thousand ask nothing, want nothing, expect nothing, except the privilege of serving their God, their country, their Race and their homes. Self-sacrificing, idealistic, yet intensely practical, loyal to the fundamental principles of democracy, they seek to make Chicago a better place to live in; they strive to apply business efficiency and a high degree of integrity to civic problems. They are not "long-haired men and short-haired women." They are not "reformers." They are patriots, if you please. They are minute men, standing ready with their muskets to attack the enemies of their country wherever these enemies may appear, or in whatever guise they may appear. They are not just "standing," however; they are scouting, seeking out these enemies and routing them, one after another.

One of the speakers at the meeting said: "In America the individual citizen is a king, and as a king he should know his job. He should be qualified to sit on the throne of so great a country as is the United States."

And so the Committee of Ten Thousand provides a forum for its members in which they may prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship; a forum in which the American citizen may become duly and truly prepared, worthy and well qualified to sit on a throne.

The keynote of the organization, it struck me last evening, can well be expressed in the language of a Great Teacher when he said, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

From the beginning of time there have existed two great forces—good and evil, light and darkness, the truth and a lie. Obviously a democracy cannot survive unless its citizens do the good, see the light and know the truth. Most important, it would seem, is to know the truth, else one cannot see the light or do the good. And so the Committee of Ten Thousand studies to know the truth.

"We want to know," they assert, and then appoint a commission to find out for them. When this is accomplished they can "do things." And they can be sure their action is the correct one. They are not given to the adoption of resolutions.

"It is all very well to adopt resolutions," Mr. Abbott said to me, in speaking of the work of the organization, "but we must go further than that. We are tired of organizations the meetings of which one attends just to second a motion. We want action."

Judging from the personnel of the various subcommittees in the Second ward organization, one safely may predict plenty of action. There are thirty-three of these committees, ranging from a committee on public morals to one on real estate and personal property, and including committees on education, labor, food supply and distribution, sociology, taxation and gas. There is a thrift commission, a mothers' aid commission, a labor commission, a public morals commission and a public education commission, all working with the different subcommittees for the accomplishment of those things for which the Committee of Ten Thousand exists.

"The Committee of Ten Thousand," it was explained by William H. Montgomery, general secretary of the Second ward, "is a clearing house for all the civic organizations in Chicago. It is incorporated under the laws of Illinois and is organized, or is being organized, in every ward in the city. We are strongly organized in the Second ward.

"Each ward constitutes a section in which there are various subsections, or precincts, all organized exactly alike, each with a president, eleven vice presidents, a general and a financial secretary, a treasurer and a board of governors of thirty-three members. Each member of the board, whether of the central organization, a section or subsection, also is the chairman of one or another of the thirty-three committees. Each of these committees studies the subjects given to it and recommends action to the board, or takes the action itself regarding the propositions with which it has to deal.

"As a concrete illustration of how our organization works, for instance, I will cite the fact that our committee on housing at present is making a careful survey of housing conditions in the Second ward, to the end that action may be taken to remedy any evils which may be shown to exist.

"For instance," Mr. Montgomery added, "we have evidence that in many scores of cases large numbers of our Race are being crowded into buildings which are, or should be, condemned, either by the fire department or the board of health.

These victims of graft and greed cannot help themselves. But the Committee of Ten Thousand, with its powerful influence, with its well equipped legal department, with its splendid organization throughout the city—from Rogers Park to Morgan Park and from the lake to Cicero—can speak in a voice that will be heard by the deafest man or woman in Chicago.

"Our Public Morals Commission in the Second ward, working with our committee on public morals and assisted by a corps of investigators, is making a survey of moral conditions. They will spot every house of ill-fame, every rendezvous of vice, every violator of the laws of decency and report them to our Complaint Bureau. The legal department will do the rest.

"Then," Mr. Montgomery further elucidated, "there is the education commission, working in conjunction with our committee on education. That coterie of men and women—devoted, self-sacrificing, patriotic, every one of them—is investigating conditions in the public schools of the ward.

"Are the teachers fair, unbiased, competent, strictly American? Are the heating and ventilation of the schools what they should be? Is the equipment of the schools adequate? Are there proper playground facilities? Is the health of the children properly safeguarded?

"These are a few of the things our organization wants to know. And we will know, never fear.

"What are the moral conditions in the vicinity of the schools? What evils exist within or without the schools which may be considered to militate against the opportunities of our boys and girls acquiring a good education which will take them to their places in the great world of affairs as good American citizens?

"And then, when these things have been ascertained," Mr. Montgomery explained, "the Committee of Ten Thousand, moving as a phalanx, will seek to have remedied whatever may seem to require remedying. Not by adopting resolutions; not by useless petitions; not by idle talk. Oh, no. We don't do things that way. Not by any means. We do things."

Mr. Montgomery showed me some correspondence relating to certain "Jim Crow" signs—one on State street and one on Van Buren. The first letter was from the Committee of Ten Thousand of the Second Ward, addressed to the attorney general of the state at Springfield, complaining of the objectionable signs. The second letter was a reply from Mr. Brundage assuring the Committee that his office would make a personal investigation. A third letter also was from Mr. Brundage, informing the secretary of the Committee that, at the request of the latter, the attorney general had ordered the signs taken down—AND THAT THEY HAD BEEN TAKEN DOWN.

"But suppose the attorney general had not acted upon your request?" I suggested.

Mr. Montgomery smiled.

"In that event," he answered after a moment, "our law department would have gotten busy. An injunction would have issued. The signs would have come down just the same—or somebody would have gone to jail."

"Is your legal department so powerful?"

"It is powerful enough to win the fights it goes into—for the reason that it never enters a fight unless it has justice and the law on its side."

"Will you tell me of another instance where your organization has 'done things'?" I asked.

"I could tell you of many such instances," the secretary answered. "There was a school on the South Side in which Race boys were ill treated by whites. A report was made to our complaint bureau, without the complainant being known, and investigators were sent out. After the facts had been ascertained the necessary action was taken."

Mr. Montgomery punched an emphatic fist into an open palm by way of emphasis. "And now," he said tensely, after a pause, "those little Race boys are not being abused by white boys. Not since the Committee of Ten Thousand got on the job."

Mr. Montgomery related other instances of the efficiency of the organization. He told of immoral houses being closed in certain parts of the city; of saloons being punished for law violations; of certain greedy landlords being compelled to provide for the safety and health of their tenants; of merchants being forced to treat Race customers fairly; of many affairs in which the Committee of Ten Thousand interceded in behalf of the public. All without publicity; all without fuss or feathers.

"And it makes no difference what a man's race, creed or color may be," Mr. Montgomery went on, "we are all Americans. There is one justice for all; there is one law for all. We insist that all shall have equal rights under that law."

These are some of the practical benefits to be derived from membership in the Committee of Ten Thousand. But the greatest good which must accrue to the community and to the Race by reason of the activities of the Committee will result from a better understanding of the different questions upon which the voters must pass from time to time, from a careful scrutiny of the acts of the various city and state officials; from the constant vigilance of a great force for political purity and civic righteousness.

"Our sole business is to make Chicago a better place to live in," President Miller stated. "Our brave boys are fighting yonder, and more soon will be fighting, to help make the world safe for democracy. We must not forget that Illinois and Chicago are in the world. It is our duty to do all we can to make our commonwealth and our municipality 'safe for democracy' by fitting ourselves for better and more

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loyal citizenship; by guarding against greed and graft and organized vice; by making certain that the voters understand the questions upon which they are called to vote; by inculcating in the minds of our children and young people a genuine, undefiled Americanism which is too big, too broad, too deep to compromise with those forces which are opposed to the rights of all men to have equal privileges and opportunities.

"We believe it is every American's duty to put his country above party, above faction, above personality. We believe we should vote for measures and men—not parties. Personally, I am a partisan, but if my party should be ever wrong, I would not hesitate to cast my ballot in opposition to that wrong.

"The Committee of Ten Thousand forbids partisan discussions of any kind. Our organization prohibits all discussions of the merits or demerits of any sectarian religion; as true Americans we recognize every man's right to his own religious beliefs. Regardless of race, creed or color—just as our boys are fighting in France—we are fighting here at home, side by side, to make Illinois and the city of Chicago 'safe for democracy'—safe for the right of the people to rule themselves. Our weapons are the courts and the ballot."

The Officers

The following are the officers of the second section: President, Dr. E. S. Miller, 3101 South State; first vice president, Mrs. J. Snowden Porter, 3302 Rhodes avenue; general secretary, William H. Montgomery, 3412 South State; financial secretary, Miss Charlotte L. Tervalon, 3719 Forest avenue; treasurer, G. E. Jamison, 3411 Calumet avenue.

The board of governors includes James H. Frazier, 3411 Calumet avenue; B. A. Cranshaw, 3315 South Park avenue; George A. Turnbull, 6541 Langley avenue; George M. Porter, 3805 Wabash avenue; W. A. Lawrence, 3820 Langley avenue; R. S. Abbott, 3159 South State; Jesse F. Williams, 548 Rhodes avenue; Mrs. Fannie Mason, 3308 South State; Robert L. Hall, 0 East 33rd street; Charles S. Jackson, 3315 South State street; Mrs. Sallie Nelson King, 3433 Wabash avenue; James H. Anderson, 3335 Vernon avenue; Mrs. Josephine Puckett, 3564 Forest avenue; Jiles G. Tuggles, 2332 Dearborn street; Mrs. Emma Smith, 2028 Federal street; Mrs. Cora Kinney, 2333 Indiana avenue.

Eleven members of the board of governors remain to be chosen, besides ten vice presidents.

Sub-section or precinct organizations are to be completed as rapidly as possible.

The Committee of Ten Thousand has its central headquarters at 333 South Dearborn street and its legal department in the Otis building. Complaints of law violations may be directed to the Complaint Bureau, Suite 214, No. 333 South Dearborn, or to Arthur M. LeWald, chief counsel, Suite 643 Otis building. Immediate attention is given to all cases, without cost and without undue publicity.

The organization, which teems with sub-committees—each studying a particular subject—has the following committees in the central Board of Governors and in each of its ward and precinct organizations: City Government and Legislation, County Government and Legislation, State Government and Legislation, National Government and Legislation, Education, Elections, Patriotic Instruction, Real Estate and Personal Property, Labor, Taxation, Sociology, Legal Actions, Food Supply and Distribution, Public Morals, Conservation, Political Activities, Charities and Charitable Institutions, Railway Transportation, Waterway Transportation, Gas and Electricity, Telegraph and Telephone Service, Postal Service, Social Centers, Public Meetings, Banks and Banking, Parks and Playgrounds, Housing and Highways, Lectureship, Membership, Rules, Section Organization, Publications, and Efficiency and Survey.

Each committee, whether in the central body, a ward or a precinct organization, is composed of from three to eleven members, and the activities of all are directed by the various committees of the central body, with particular attention given to the needs of the different communities. Each ward organization is self-governing and the entire committee has the advantages of the initiative, referendum and recall.

Harmon C. Clark of Austin, a well-known machinery manufacturer, is president of the central board of governors; Walter F. Kraft, a South Chicago contractor, is first vice president; Jay A. Ferguson, an electrical appliance manufacturer, is general secretary; C. H. Carroll, an auditor, is financial secretary, and D. D. Lehman, a well-known Woodlawn business man, is treasurer. None of the officers receive compensation for their services, but devote themselves to the work of the committee solely from patriotic motives.

In the Second ward, as in all other wards, the committee has its complaint bureau and corps of investigators. Also it has its specialists studying various questions which pertain to the general welfare of the country, the city and the Second ward.

"We are doing a great work," said Mrs. J. Snowden Porter last night, "in which we feel that there is urgent need of immediate activity, and we need help! There is so much to do."

An Appeal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: The Negro Fresh Air Committee is starting upon its twelfth summer with good opportunities for helping our colored citizens to secure the rest and refreshment they so much need. Will those who have spent a cool and care-free holiday in the country remember the little children who had no outing at all last summer on account of the epidemic? Will they think of the mothers and young babies suffering in the hot tenements because the mother *must* work? Will they think of the young people, some unused to the blessings of country life, some untrained in Northern or even American standards of living, who can be taught how to be self-dependent?

We can help in this health-giving, educational work only to the degree in which the public supports us, for through cooperation with various organizations

TAKES UP PROBLEM OF NEGRO WELFARE

NEWARK N J NEWS
SEPTEMBER 4, 1917

Executive Secretary, William M. Ashby, Will Push Work of League Here.

PLANS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

More definite work will be undertaken by the State Negro Welfare League, beginning today, the executive secretary, William M. Ashby, having come this morning and commenced work at the league's headquarters, 249 Mulberry street. Housing, sanitation, recreation and industrial conditions as they affect this city's colored population will be the points of attack by this social worker who, though new to this field, has been engaged in welfare work for several years.

Himself a negro, Mr. Ashby has been trained to work among his own people. He was graduated from Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, in 1911 and then came to this state to work for two years, most of which he spent in this city. He then entered Yale University and specialized for three years in sociology, philosophy and history. While completing his university work, Mr. Ashby devoted spare time to social work in New Haven, aiding with club activities for boys and men. During the last school year he taught English and history in the National Training School at Durham, N. C. That year of teaching the new secretary is counting as a special asset in his work here, which will take him largely among the colored immigrants recently come from the South.

An employment bureau under the new management will be made a special feature of the league's work. Talking of this, Mr. Ashby said:

"We wish we may get many calls from people either in the rural or urban sections in the northern part of the state for help. It shall be our best effort to see that they give absolutely good service, for we are going to ask nothing more than this of the people we send out. We shall charge nothing for finding positions and we hope that many will come to us."

Talks on Industrial Side.

As to the industrial side the secretary further said: "Our aim will be to give our people work in every sphere of activity and we shall try to create new and widely varied occupations. We are going to impress our people with the fact that this is our real industrial opportunity. It is nothing more than an experiment with us in the North. We must therefore make it impossible for anyone to supplant us and we can do that by efficiency of service, by knowing and doing what our reasonable employers expect of us and by our relationship to our fellow-workers whether white or black."

One point especially emphasized by Mr. Ashby was that the league is not primarily a charity organization.

"Immediate relief," he said, "will probably be given in special cases, but the purposes of the organization will be to teach our people that ordinary sickness is often preventable; to see that our young people have suitable social contacts, such as pleasure halls apart from saloons or cabarets and homes in which the environment will not be detrimental to morals or health; to smooth away race friction and to give every honest man and woman, boy and girl a job so that they may help themselves."

While attacking problems in this city first, the secretary hopes to extend his work throughout the state by co-ordinating the work of all negro organiza-

KINDERGARTEN ASSO. ELECTS TEACHER

Appointee a Graduate of Atlanta Univ. And Taught in Oglethorpe School

Mrs. Ulicia Morrell of Savannar, a trained kindergarten worker with children, has been selected by the board of governors of the Yamacraw Kindergarten, as teacher of the school which will begin Thursday, November 15th.

The committee made its selection after mature and careful consideration of several applications from competent persons. The work to be undertaken at Yamacraw is to be singularly unique. The teacher is not alone to be a teacher of children, she is to be infinitely more. She would be better designated as a settlement and neighborhood worker. She is to be the Friend of the Community. Her work will be the getting hold of every man, woman and child in Yamacraw, to organize and uplift the people generally.

It is planned to organize boys' clubs, girls' clubs, mothers' meetings, a literary club and a night school for adults. A simple play ground class and Sunday school are already well established and these will form a nucleus from which to establish the additional features, thus making it easy for the newly elected teacher.

Mrs. Morrell is a member of the First A. B. church and is a competent an estimable young woman. She will assume her duties at once. Mrs. Morrell is a graduate of Atlanta University, having completed the normal and kindergarten courses prescribed at this university, with much experience at the Oglethorpe school, a school maintained by the university for practice in this line of work.

The board of governors of the kindergarten are Mesdames A. Jackson, E. E. DesVerney, G. S. Williams, M. E Tolbert and Miss Cornelia McDowell.

GIRLS WELFARE WORKERS MEET

Quarterly Conference Tidewater District National Protective League For Negro Girls

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Hampton, Va.—The Tidewater District of the National Protective League for Negro Girls will hold its first quarterly conference here Saturday and Sunday, December 1st and 2nd.

This League, familiarly known as the Girls' Protective League, is an incorporated body with headquarters in Richmond, Va., Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes is the founder and National Superintendent. Any club of girls organized for service to humanity and self improvement is eligible to membership. All superintendents, guardians or leaders of girls clubs, whether at present affiliated with the organization or not are cordially invited to attend the opening meeting Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at St. Stephens Church, Lincoln Street.

The program includes the discussion of Girls' problems, the girl and her mother, the girl and the church. Rev. E. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Lelia Canaday, Mrs. W. T. B. Williams and others will speak. On Sunday evening a mass meeting for girls and their parents will be held at the First Baptist Church, King street. Addresses will be made by the pastor, Rev. J. B. Patter, Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, of Richmond; Mrs. Schmelz and others.

The music will be furnished by the choir and a group of Hampton students. The call to the conference is issued by Mrs. W. T. B. Williams, the national organizer for this district.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of -1917

COLORED SOCIAL WORKER WINS HOUSING REFORMS, PROVIDES AMUSEMENTS AND JOBS FOR SOUTHERN IMMIGRANTS AND KEEPS DOWN STRIFE WITH WHITES

DETROIT MICH TRIBUNE
JULY 15, 1917

GRADUALLY, for more than a year, and with little or no warning until the East St. Lous outbreak of a few weeks ago gave it presentation in a terrifying form, a race problem fraught with peril for both whites and blacks and for the continuance of law, order and decency, has been developing in the north.

At any time a race war or any other conflict of masses is dangerous. In war time with enemy agitators numerous and active it is especially dangerous. The influx of Negroes in large numbers to the north without proper guidance, without an understanding of conditions which they will meet leaves them open not only to manipulation by various unscrupulous persons with ends of their own to achieve, but leaves them much to their own devices in finding employment, entertainment, homes.

The magnetic attraction of war-born high wages, letters of northern Negroes to relatives in the south, and widespread, favorable publicity given by the Negro press to the economic benefits to be derived in the north, have stimulated a migration to northern manufacturing centers recently which has been unequalled since the civil war. Dynamic Detroit, nearly 400 miles from the Mason and Dixon line, has felt the effects of this movement northwards, the Negro population of the city having nearly doubled since the supply of laborers from European countries began to be cut off by the war.

But Detroit is more fortunate, perhaps, than many other northern cities in having had already active an agency to relieve the conditions that now are developing. One Negro, Forrester B. Washington, director of the Detroit League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 297 St. Antoine street, is well on the way toward solving the problems of his race in Detroit.

The problem Washington and the league faces of caring for thousands of unschooled human beings, set down suddenly in the already crowded streets of Detroit, without any resources whatever except their jobs, unaccustomed to city life and unprepared for the rigors of Michigan climate is not a simple one. It is this problem, the problem of assimilating 10,000 Negro immigrants into the city's life, that Mr. Washington is trying to solve.

FOUND CONDITIONS BAD.

Equipped with a four years' course in Tufts college of Boston, and a year's study of sociology and social service at Columbia university, he came to Detroit in June of last year. A survey of conditions among the Negro population was made a month later, when it was found that practically no efforts were being made here to care for the newcomers, except by the forces of vice and crime. Holding the idea that a social institution might make of these Negro immigrants citizens of the best type, a branch of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes was formed, with the financial and administrative aid of the Asociated Charities.

The work of the league was divided into six parts, including employment, housing conditions, recreation, co-operation against crime and the encouragement of efficiency among Negro laborers.

It was found that an average of more than 100 Negroes a day were arriving in Detroit, mostly from southern states. These immigrants were ignorant entirely of the city and without friends. They found the demand for labor intermittent, and that much of the time they were arriving in greater numbers than the city's factories could provide for properly. Two or three days' idling about the city, without obtaining a job, generally demoralized the greater number of the immigrants, and they became prey for saloonists and gambling house proprietors before a week was up.

The league, by establishing an employment bureau, set about to compile a list of every job open in the city's factories, and to make its presence known to the new arrivals. Cards offering employment and direction to decent lodgings were placed in the hands of Negro ushers in all of the city's depots.

Nearly all of the Negroes, some time within a month after their arrival in the city, went to the headquarters of the league, and were there given advice and aid in finding employment and lodgings.

A TABULATION of a recent day's work of the employment bureau shows that out of 99 applications for employment, 69 men came from some of the southern states. The list was divided as follows: Alabama, 16; Georgia, 16; Florida, 10; Tennessee, 7; southern Ohio, 7; North Carolina, 6; South Carolina, 3; Mississippi, 2; Kentucky, 2. Of these 26 had been in Detroit less than one year, six less than six months, 21 less than one month and 14 less than one week.

Manufacturers have been approached by the league through literature and personal visits, and as a result more than 500 Negroes have been placed in employment other than unskilled labor. Cigar manufacturers have been persuaded to experiment with colored women immigrants, and one large clothing factory has gone so far as to set aside a part of its plant where all of the employes, both men and women, are Negroes.

The league has reached many of the colored people of the city through announcements made in the Negro churches each Sunday. A statement of the jobs open to Negro labor is sent to the churches each week, and is read from the pulpit. Through this medium one church is assisting in placing about 50 men a week in plants of various kinds.

The vocational bureau has not contented itself with finding jobs, but has tried to make new openings for the Negro, wherever possible, in order to be able to cope with the ever increasing number of immigrants. Immediate employment of the newcomer has been found to be a vital part of his protection.

It is during his first week in the city that he is most likely to become a charity seeker and a dependent. Employment also is important in the Negro's housing problem, because in rapidly growing industrial centers like Detroit, where the demand for houses is greater than the supply, few landlords will rent houses or rooms to Negroes unless the prospective tenants are employed.

AUTOMATICALLY SEGREGATED.

The majority of Detroit Negroes live in the district bounded by Rowena and Macomb streets and Hastings and Brush streets. The condition of the houses inhabited by colored people in this section vary, but they were first found by the league to be the least desirable in the city. Rents were found to be exorbitant considering the accommodations offered. When the survey was conducted a year ago, 40 houses were visited and it was found that the average rent charged was about $35 a month. The larger number of the Negroes in the district lived in houses where $18 or $20 a month was charged for three or four rooms, without a bath or inside toilet.

The interior condition of the houses generally was bad, and landlords were deaf to requests for repairs. The ignorance of the Negro, the great demand for houses in Detroit, and the special demand for houses in the colored district as resorts, it was said, enabled owners to charge almost any price they wished.

Believing that the character of home surroundings radically affected the health, morals and efficiency of the Negroes, the league set about to list every house, flat or room available for Negroes in the city. Investigations were made of the comparative rents charged Negroes and white, and through publicity in the Detroit Leader, a weekly newspaper for Negroes, a certain abatement of excessive rents was brought about.

The league has found and listed a number of homes and rooms, and keeps a list of these places at its headquarters. Immigrants are directed to decent lodgings without charge. Factories have been supplied with a list of rooms for Negroes near their respective plants, and many of these firms have been encouraged to build homes for their Negro employes.

UNTIL the league began to assist immigrants in housing problems, they were generally at the mercy of landlords in the St. Antoine street district. The Negro instinctively seeks the section where the majority of his own kind lives, with the result that overcrowding becomes the rule. It was not until the housing bureau of the league began its work that the congestion in the Negro section was relieved, and the Negro was directed to the reasonably priced and more desirable lodgings available to him.

The provision of wholesome recreation for the immigrant presented one of the most difficult problems. Removed from the restraining influence of family and friends and beset by many vicious attractions entirely new to him, the incoming Negro easily became susceptible to bait of vice and crime in the Negro district. A welcome from the great majority of colored citizens who have had time to establish themselves in Detroit was not generally extended, while the always welcoming hand of the vicious was waiting.

There are 23 saloons, 10 pool rooms and three colored cabarets in the district bounded by Rowena, Macomb, Brush and Hastings streets. Added to these, there were 12 gambling clubs and countless number of disorderly houses in the district prior to the cleanup of the city conducted by the police department.

Realizing that the Negro could not be attracted from these places by esthetic amusements, a program of practical, primitive recreation was resolved upon. This program consists in part of community dances for the newcomers, and a base ball league of four teams.

A community dance is held every Tuesday night at the Bishop public school, with an average attendance of 450. Members of the Young Negroes Progressive association, an organization of young men studying in the Detroit College of Law, the Detroit Technical Institute and the University of Detroit Law school, assist the league in advertising the dances, and in introducing the newcomers at the affairs.

Two teams of the league play every Sunday afternoon at Goldberg field, which has been offered for the purpose. The league was organized primarily to stimulate an interest in athletics among the immigrants, and has had a secondary effect in attracting thousands of Negro fans to the games. St. Antoine street just north of Gratiot avenue, which ordinarily is crowded on Sunday afternoon was almost deserted last Sunday because an especially interesting contest was

GAMES ARE FREE.

The games are free to spectators and the teams have been put to no expense in the purchase of suits, the admission fees at the weekly community dances paying the cost of all of the supplies and uniforms used by the teams.

In addition, the community dances support the activities of two troops of Negro Boy Scouts as well as a camp of the Campfire Girls of America. Both organizations have been formed by the Urban league for the younger colored population.

During last winter, the first colored basket ball team ever formed in Michigan, was organized by the league from among the immigrants in Detroit. The team played colored and white teams, losing only one game during the season. Basket ball teams were developed also in various industrial plants, and through the city recreation commission a cup will be offered next winter to the champions of a basket ball league from various factories. Every Saturday night last winter large numbers of young Negroes, most of whom were new comers to Detroit, assembled in the gymnasium of the Bishop school for basket ball practice.

Athletics of this sort, particularly base ball, have received an encouraging response from the immigrants to Detroit, because the games are understood by most of the men who come to the city.

In its work of assimillating the southern Negro into Detroit the league found a department for the suppression of crime an important part of its work. It discovered that crime among Negroes was increasing with their migration from the south, with the result that the southern Negro was being mistrusted generally both by the whites and the native colored citizens. To cope with the development of crime the assistance of the police department was solicited from the outset.

IT WAS urged upon the department that the suppression of crime should be brought about by preventitive rather than punitive measures. The league persuaded the police commissioner to appoint a special officer, selected by the league, to work entirely among newcomers. It is the duty of this officer to mingle with the crowds on the streets, where the immigrants congregate, and to keep a close watch on the Negro underworld of Detroit.

The league, through special agents, has apprised the police of the operation of questionable clubs, gambling places or disorderly houses, and was of much assistance to the commissioner in his recent clean-up of the city. The league has found generally that participants in gambling games or frequenters in disorderly houses were those among the immigrants who were unemployed. The league's special officer is provided with cards, which direct the recipient to its offices, and crowds which form in the streets are urged to get in touch with the league in order that they may find employment.

The fifth problem of the league was to obtain efficiency among the immigrants who were employed in the city's factories. Every applicant sent out from its offices is made to understand the conditions under which he enters into competition with white labor. Long hours of continuous labor are unknown to Ne-

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groes in parts of the south, because climatic conditions make labor impossible during a part of every day. Habits of dress, too, are not as exacting in the south as in Detroit.

COMPETITION KEEN.

Employes here, in the city's industrial plants, are impressed with the fact that they are confronted with savage competition by foreign labor, and must conform to northern requirements in order to hold their jobs. Punctuality, fidelity and industry, they are told, are vitally necessary in their employment.

Where the executive heads of large industrial plants employing many Negroes were willing, representatives have made a number of noon-hour talks on efficiency to these employes.

The importance of the Negro as a factor in Detroit industrial life can not be over-estimated. Almost as many Negroes are employed today in Detroit foundries and automobile factories as there were altogether in Detroit five years ago. The 1910 census gave the Negro population as 5,500, while the number employed in factories now is more than 4,000. About 10 per cent of the immigrants to Detroit are skilled laborers, having had training in the industrial and mechanical schools or factories of the south.

Two years ago there were practically no skilled Negro employes in any of Detroit's factories. Every week, however, some employer is opening his doors to Negro labor, so that skilled laborers from the south are finding new opportunities continually.

Two organizations have been of particular assistance to Urban league, the Board of Commerce and the Employers' association. Both have proved their willingness to co-operate with the league in any movement for the investigation and improvement of conditions in the manufacturing plants about the city.

THE most prosperous class of colored men in the community are the professional men, the civil service employes, and some 500 men who have obtained good positions in automobile factories.

These men have been in Detroit long enough to become well established. The immigrant class, however, is subject constantly to exploitation, of which several cases have been reported to the league. Two of the city's large manufacturing plants have brought large numbers of men to the city upon promises of fabulous wages, room and board at reasonable rates and short working hours. Failing in these promises, many of the men imported have returned to their homes in the south or have chosen to remain unemployed in Detroit.

With the assistance of the Board of Commerce and the effective work of its own employment bureau, these conditions have been almost eliminated by the league, and the chance for exploitation lessened. Having made a study of conditions in various factories, it is better prepared to advise the Negro as to what employers are most likely to fulfill their promises, and give a fair deal.

The effectiveness of the league's work in improving conditions among Negroes probably is shown best by statistics on church atendance. An average of nearly one-fourth of the Negro population of the city is regularly in attendance at the four churches in the Negro district. The largest of the churches, the Second Baptist, located on Macomb street, between Brush and Beaubien streets, has an enrolled membership of 2,100 persons, which is said to be the largest of any Negro church in the middle west. Situated in the heart of the city, where it attracts many of the immigrants to its services, it has an average attendance on Sunday morning of 2,000.

The total average attendance on Sunday in these churches is about 5,700, and upon some days has reached as high as 6,400. An indication that the Negro churches do not have room for the crowds who desire to attend them was shown two weeks ago, when 700 persons packed the recently opened Macedonia Baptist church, Clinton and St. Aubin streets. At the same time a line of colored men and women was turned away from the Second Baptist church downtown.

700 PER CENT INCREASE.

It is estimated that the attendance at the Negro churches has increased about 700 per cent within the last five years, while the Negro population of the city has slightly more than doubled.

Despite these encouraging results the Urban league has been enabled in a year to lay only a foundation for its plan to assimilate southern immigrants. Problems of public health, juvenile delinquency and general social welfare are arising every day. Much remains to be done with housing conditions in relation to their effect on the health of the colored population. When the 1910 census was taken the Negro death rate in Detroit was found to be higher than that of any large western city, except St. Louis, and about twice as high as the white death rate in Detroit.

No separate statistics are compiled by the Detroit Board of Health for whites and Negroes, but it is supposed that the Negro death rate has not been lessened materially. A special investigation made of deaths resulting from tuberculosis a year ago showed that the mortality among Negroes because of that disease was on the increase. Overcrowding, which is said to be the chief cause of this increasing mortality, is still largely uncorrected, and will not be bettered until housing conditions are improved.

According to the poor commission the outstanding cause of dependency among the members of the race is sickness. Filthy back yards and neglected alleys, which are said to be tolerated in the district, and the presence of many outdoor toilets, are supposed to be responsible for much of the disease which is prevalent.

Publicity and education are correcting these conditions to some degree. It was said a year ago that few of the colored people ever visited the public clinics of the board of health or the Childrens' Free hospital, because they were unaware that such institutions existed. The league has found that it is only where the Negroes can be encouraged to obtain the aid of these institutions that many cases of disease can be reached.

N Y C POST
OCTOBER 27, 1917

FALL DAYS AT LAKEWOOD.

Golfers on the Links—Arrivals at the Hotels and Cottages.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

LAKEWOOD, N. J., October 26.—Golfers are arriving here in anticipation of the fall tournament at the Country Club of Lakewood. Dates have not yet been announced, but it generally is held at Thanksgiving time. The course is in good shape for play, and a number are out for practice each day. Many improvements have been made in and about the clubhouse. A committee of ladies have had charge of redecorating the interior, and Herter, of New York, has been doing the work. The committee is composed of Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. George Fales Baker, and Mrs. Frederick A. Potts. Mrs. Gould has promised to have the billiard-room done over, personally.

An interesting exhibition and entertainment was given by members of the Booker Washington Memorial Clubs Thursday afternoon and evening. It was a food-conservation exhibit, and prizes were awarded in the several departments. A number of the prominent members of society in Lakewood take an interest in the colored population of the resort, and are assisting them in raising funds to build a community house. Among the invited speakers were Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the Emergency Food Commission; Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, president of the Village Improvement Association; Miss Eleanor Ferris spoke on "Libraries"; Miss Marguerite Glover, on "War Relief," and Harry Hagerman, on "Citizenship."

Townsend MacCoun, of New York, is now occupying the Robertson house, on Seventh Street. He will remain here for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Skidmore and family have returned to their home on Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. George M. Carpenter have taken apartments in the Crocker Studio for the season. Congressman Thomas J. Scully and family are season guests at the Laurel House. Miss Sophie Downer, who has been visiting the Misses Martha and Margaret Jamison and their mother at Briarcliff, returned to Lakewood this week. The Jamisons, as has been their custom, will come to the Laurel House in December, to remain through the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin H. Hance, jr., spent the week-end with Mr. Hance's father, Dr. Irwin H. Hance, at his home on Second Street. Among the hotel arrivals this week were:

Laurel House—George H. Keim, Miss Van Santown, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Hogue, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Fanning, Miss S. R. Kendall, Miss C. C. Kendall, Miss G. Kendall, Mrs. Charles Scott, Miss M. Swartwout, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Basford, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Abeles, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Romeo, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisk, Miss Stella Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Monfort Mills, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Thorne, of New York.

Bartlett Inn—Miss Whitney, William A. Pesner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Welcher, Mr. and Mrs. L. U. Spyr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spyr, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goepel, T. R. Goepel, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Trimmer, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. de Russy, of New York.

Virginia Hotel—Mrs. M. Stephens, Mrs. J. B. Adler, J. Westervelt Clark, and John Roberts, of New York. Oak Court Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. de Montemor, Miss Katherine J. Kerrigan, Miss Anna M. Pfengsten, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Crane, N. B. Oettinger, and Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Rhodes, of New York. Lakewood Hotel—Mrs. Sarah Gumm, Mrs. G. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Grubman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fleischmann, Fred W. Hopfe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rubenstein, Mr. and Mrs. I. Gordon, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Nickelsberg, of New York.

Florence-in-the-Pines—Mrs. Robert M. Zucker, Mrs. A. Robitzek, Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Brey, Miss Ruth M. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dwyer, John Bunke, Miss Sophie Bunke, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hertzberg, C. L. Hagely, Charles Goldberg, Mrs. A. E. Rothstein, Jack Rothstein, R. Dean, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallach, of New York. Manhattan Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. A. Reinhardt, M. Mendelsohn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gabriel, H. K. Chandler, B. Dickes, L. Sobela, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schiller, E. Popper, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Lewy, of New York. Lexington—Mr. and Mrs. Roy F. Senior, E. J. Hammond, F. V. Peterson, C. W. Hagar, H. Crosby, H. A. Swett, and F. H. Lake, of New York. Marlborough Hotel—E. J. Conner, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sunyer, of New York. Hotel Majestic—Miss Isabella D. Schwarz, Miss Jeanette Berliner, J. A. Kessel, Miss Sadie L. Oberstein, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schnabel, Miss P. Bornstein, Miss G. Etwanig, Miss Ethel Nickman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wiener, Miss Natalie Offenbach, and O. L. Kanfer, of New York.

Urban League Holds Annual Meeting

ACCOMPLISHED MUCH DURING PAST TWELVE MONTHS

Membership Being Greatly Increased Will Open Kindergarten Shortly

The local branch of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes held its annual meeting Monday night at the League's headquarters, West Broad street and Gwinnett lane. The meeing was fairly well attended and the reports rendered told in a most impressive way of the many commendable things accomplished by the league during the past twelve months.

The principal features of the evening were the reports rendered by Director J. G. Lemon and Treasurer A. B. Singfield. The director, who was elected during the year to look after the league's affairs, enumerated in a very telling way the year's work of the league. He told of the activities of last fall when, with the regular work of helping the distressed going on, the league raised a very substantial amount for Christmas donations to the poor. He also told of the community Christmas tree celebration, the first affair of the kind ever held in this city by Negroes. The Clean-up Campaign for Negroes of the city was a part of the league's accomplishments last spring. The Health Week observance was another of the services rendered the community at this period of the year. Following Health Week, the league held a Baby Week observance, during which lectures were given to the public by the city bacteriologist. The Yamacraw Centre work of the league has grown to big proportions. This is one of the most important branches of the league's work and is doing much good for this crowded district. In the line of sports the league held again last spring its annual school children's meet at which 4,000 were present. The league was foremost in the securing of a probation officer for wayward Negro children and is now assisting in furnishing his salary, the greater portion of it being given by the Phelps-Stokes fund of New York. The work of the East Side play ground was spoken of very highly by the director.

The league hopes to broaden its activities this year. Among its new features will be a free kindergarten which will be established at the Yamacraw centre.

The league now has a membership of about 189, among whom are some of the best known social service workers of the city. The total receipts for the year were $894.36 while the expenditures amounted to $760.18, leaving a balance of $134.31.

TO HELP COLORED GIRLS

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL
NOV 27 1917

Home for the Friendless Project Makes Headway.

Temporary organization to locate in Columbus a home for friendless colored girls was effected yesterday at a meeting of representatives of Columbus' colored churches, with Mrs. H. J. Bradbury, director of the girls' welfare bureau in City Hall.

It will be named "King's Daughters' Home for Colored Girls." Mrs. Bradbury appointed a committee to find a location. Sufficient money is available for two months' rent, Mrs. Bradbury said.

Colored congregations will combine in a benefit picnic to be held July 6 in Franklin Park to raise funds for the movement.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1917

NEGROES PROTEST MOVING OF THE TENDERLOIN TO WEST SIDE OF CITY

POILCE PREPARE TO MOVE LEWD WOMEN FROM OGLETHORPE AVENUE TO NEGRO NEIGHBORHOOD

May Bring The Matter Before The Courts

Savannah Tribune 6/30/17.

Scores of Leading White Citizens, Ministers, Professional Men and City Aldermen Oppose the Movement

Negro citizens of Savannah operating under the "Committee of Nine", representing Negro churches and civic organizations are thoroughly aroused over the proposed moving by the police department of the lewd and abandoned white women of East Oglethorpe avenue to Negro neighborhoods west of West Broad street. At a mass meeting recently held, hundreds of Negro men and women, owners and tenants of property in the proposed segregated district, decided to address an appeal to the sense of honor and public conscience of Christian Savannah to prevent this licensing and sanctioning of harlotry by the city authority, and to prevent the removal and re-establishment of such a corrupt and demoralizing influence in the noses of the principal Negro churches, school houses, fraternal club houses and in the midst of the densest Negro locality, where more than 2,000 children of school age reside.

Five hundred letters have been addressed to as many prominent white citizens of Savannah, exhibiting an exchange of communications between the Negro committee and the mayor and setting up the facts in the case. It was at first unofficially stated that the move was made upon the authority of the mayor and city council. In a letter from the mayor, it was stated that the matter was being handled by the police department, and in letters from some of the aldermen, one of them stated in reply that "the matter is one that must be handled by the mayor as the legal head of the police department, and not by the aldermen. While another stated that "the matter is one of police regulation such as is usually handled by the mayor and the police Committee of Council." It might be stated, however, that the city council has seen fit on more than one occasion to discuss this matter.

Now, a few lewd white women have been in this neighborhood since they were ousted from around the site of Barnard Street school, twelve years ago. These have been a continuing and aggravating nuisance since that time. Protest has been made, time and again, by respectable property-owning colored men with no avail.

Every night, at present, steady streams of khaki-clad soldiers pass through West Broad street to and from these houses, while the unfortunate occupants, half nude, and generally disorderly, make the community life almost unbearable.. Contrary to the misinformation of the mayor and police department, these houses and women were not always there. The history of the conditions are well known. Negroes have always lived there—the white women were driven into their midst and have remained there always under protest.

What is worse than all above, scores of Negro families, residing in houses in the neighborhood of Magnolia and Gwinnett streets have recently been caused to vacate; these houses are now being remodeled and renovated to receive the coming refugees from the tenderloin. Other property owners, looking to increased rental returns, are making changes and additions to their property. Vice is being capitalized.

In reply to the letters sent out by the Negro committee, many letters have been received from the most influential white people of Savannah, uninformly condemning this outrage, clothed as it were, with the protection of the law. Several of the white civic organizations, the Women's Federation, the Huntingdon Club and white ministers' union have registered a vigorous protest. Several leading white men have made personal protest to the mayor, while several white ministers have openly denounced it from their pulpits.

It is believed that the great masses of white people, who have a sense of justice and fairness, cannot remain silent while such a wrong is being committed, and the committee in charge of the campaign means to bring the issue before every thinking citizen of the city Every man must approve or condemn this act. Counsel has advised that the Negro residents have their legal rights in the matter and that these can be resorted to if need be. It is hoped, however, that the righteous, Christian public opinion and the community sense of justice will rise up and put down this gross injustice.

Below is given a portion of the correspondence between the committee and the mayor, relating to this matter:

Savannah, Ga., May 31, 1917

Hon. W. J. Pierpont, Mayor
City.

Dear Sir:-

Under date, May 26th, 1917, we wrote you the following letter:

Savannah, Ga., May 26, 1917

Hon. W. J. Pierpont, Mayor,
"Savannah, Ga,

"Dear Sir:-

"Sometime ago, there appeared in one of the local daily papers a news article to the effect that, by permission of the city authorities, certain admittedly immoral characters, viz. women now living in the so-called 'red-light district' of the city would be removed to Negro neighborhoods west of West Broad.

"In view of this publication, we are writing you as the Executive Head of this municipality, to ascertain whether or not the facts in this article are true.

"Awaiting your reply, we are,

"Very respectfully yours,

Savannah Branch of the National League for the advancement of Colored People. J. C. Lindsay, President."

Up to date, we have received no reply thereto. Owing to the seriousness of our letter, however, we have deemed it proper to again call your attention to the matter, this time explaining in some detail the reason for our interest and deep concern.

It is needless to go over the grave dangers and far-reaching and damaging influences which a group of abandoned, dissolute women may have upon a community, immediate and remote, in which such institution may be established.

Our organization has made a careful and painstaking investigation of the tenancy and ownership of the property of the proposed "segregated district west of West Broad street, and find that of a total of 811 families residing there, 788 or 95 7-10 per cent, are Negroes. We are inclosing here with detailed acount of said investigation, for your information. In said neighborhood there are located several Negro churches, two public schools and several private schools. Therefore with regard to this proposition to remove and re-establish these people in neighborhoods inhabited by Negroes, we wish to respectfully submit the following statement of fact by way of protest:

First: That such a move is ill-considered and will be taking undue and unnecessary advantage of many law-abiding and respectable Negro people.

Second: That such a move must be objectionable to that large number of fair-minded white citizens of this city who have very recently been doing so much to help us to improve the moral and physical condition of the Negroes in the very section designated as the proposed "segregated district." Among these citizens may be enumerated representatives of the Woman's Federation, the Board of Education, the Huntingdon Club, the City Health Department and others.

Third: That such an influence bearing the stamp of the city's authority would be incalculably destructive to the moral and social ideals of this community, and an ever-present example and inducement to disorder and crime, and a monument of disgrace to Savannah.

Fourth: That the thinking colored men and women of Savannah cannot believe that this can be well known to the best thinking white people of this community, who are committed to a vigorous program of co-operation in the uplift and advancement of the moral and other interests of Savannah's colored people; and that should they know, they will, as a unit, rise up against it.

Wherefore, we respectfully urge you, as representating the City of Savannah, and having the best interest of all its citizens at heart, to take such effective steps as will prevent the consummation of this unsavory and nafarious design.

We wish to re-assure you that we stand always ready to assist in promoting every movement looking toward the advancement of the best interest of Savannah. We are,

Respectfully yours

Savannah Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: J. C. Lindsay, president; J. G. Lemon, secretary.

Endorsed by:

Committee representing Baptist Ministers' Union: T. J. Goodall, N. H. Whitmire, J. S. Moody.

Committee representing Evangelical Ministers' Union, E. W. White, J. S. Stripling, R. V. Branch.

Committee representing the Savannah Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, L. E. Williams, Sol. C. Johnson, J. G. Lemon.

Among the prominent and influential white citizens who have expressed their strong condemnation of the movement in letters to the committee, may be mentioned the following: Judge Samuel B. Adams, W. B. Stubbs, Aldermen Kayton, Livingston and Carson, Reverends J. N. Peacock, R. S. Banks, W. Moore, Scott, Bishop Benj. J. Keiley, The Savannah Federation of Women's Organizations, W. V. Davis, H. C. Shuptrine and others. These letters will be published later.

In many cases, long letters were written condemning in every detail this outrage, and offering the committee any assistance the writer might be able to render.

In the western section of the city, a petition of protest by the white citizens affected, is being circulated.

BETTER FARMS AIM OF NEGROES

BOSTON MASS CH SC MONITOR
JULY 21, 1917

President of Society in Virginia Tells How Work for Improved Conditions Has Had Effect—Race Championed

HAMPTON, Va.—Talking at Hampton Institute on the work of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Allen W. Washington, the president, ex-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

plained that the society comprises in its membership Negroes who belong to some church, Sunday school or lodge. He noted that the object of the society was to secure better houses, better schools and better farms for Virginia Negroes.

"We have connected ourselves," he said, "with the schools. We have tried to help the boys and girls to better schools. We have helped the teachers to do better work. We wish the colored boys and girls of Virginia to have better schools than we of the present generation have had.

"Boys and girls in the country ought to be taught things pertaining to the country life. They should know all about the country, all about the trees, everything about their community.

"Every year we have a big annual meeting. We bring together from different parts of Virginia men and women to talk over school, home, and farm problems. After the meeting is over these people go back with new ideas and help their home communities.

"We want white people to believe in us. The Negroes have always believed in the white people. When men speak of the Negro being disloyal, I cannot imagine such a thing; don't know anything about it. Negroes have stuck to the white man under all circumstances and they always will.

"I wish to say for 10,000,000 of colored people in the South: They are going to do the very best they can; they are going to stand by the Stars and Stripes; they are going to produce food; they are going to be prepared emergency that they are called

WILL DEVISE PLANS TO PROTECT NEGRO WOMEN

COLUMBIA S C RECORD
JULY 4, 1917

A meeting of negro physicians and ministers of the city was held yesterday at the Ladson Presbyterian church on Sumter street for the purpose of devising ways for the moral protection of the young negro men and women of the city. It was argued at the meeting that the establishment of the cantonment would naturally open new channels for immorality among the young negro women of the city, and steps will be taken at later meetings for their protection.

Dr. Matilda Evans, a well known negro woman physician of the city, sugested that steps be taken to close the negro dance halls which are now running nightly in the city only a few steps from Main street. She also suggested that the churches arrange to have their services in the afternoons so that the young negroes would not have to be out at night. Her suggestions met with the general approval of the meeting.

UNITED CHARITIES MAKE ANNUAL APPEAL

Funds Needed To Begin Winter Campaign In Behalf of Poor and Destitute of The City

Journal & Guide 11/17/17

The Winter is near and we are in the midst of a great war. The high cost of living will make our work in great demand. We are asking our friends to give to this work willingly and cheerfully. When we think of our brothers and sisters who are less fortunate than we, we are ever reminded of "The poor ye have with you always." "For as much as ye did it unto one of these my brethren ye did it unto me," the words of our blessed Master.

In a few days our workers will call at your home, we ask that you give, however small, it will help to cheer the sick and bring sunshine in some darkened home of poverty. Should you not see one of our workers send your contribution to Rev. F. W. Williams, Pres., 848 C. Ave., Huntersville, or Mrs. Gertrude Harrison, 610 St. Paul St., Treasurer.

During the past year our friends both white and colored have enabled us by their liberal contributions with what the City Council has given us to assist 10 destitute people in getting to their homes by railroad tickets; To pay rent of 35; Furnish groceries to 125; Pairs of shoes given 65; Loads of coal and wood given 60; Assistance with burials, 2; Sick homes visited and assisted, 75; case investigated by Committee, 135. Besides with the cooperation of the Hamper Basket Society our Xmas Day giving more than 175 baskets of groceries, clothing, toys and dinner.

We will be thankful to our friends if they will send clothing, groceries, toys and shoes, these all can be used to make some one happy. Our neighborhood Rally will be on sometime between the 18 and 26th of November. Do your part to help a worthy cause. At the close of the Neighborhood Rally a special pamphlet will be printed giving full details of our work and contributions. We hope you will "do your bit" in helping serve the Master, by helping us to serve others and God will bless you abundantly.

United Charities
REV. F. W. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
MRS. MAMIE E. GORDON, Sec'y
MRS. GERTRUDE HARISON, Treas.
Investigating Committee
MRS. ADA W. BAGNALL
MRS. EMMA CHERRY
MRS. EMMA V. KELLY

THE RIGHT OF PROTEST

Th protest, now being made by the Negroes of the city against the removal and re-establishment of the whole tenderloin in Negro neighborhoods, is being very sensible and judicially managed by the committeemen having it in charge. Many a worthy cause among our people has failed for lack of intelligent direction, but it appears that this campaign is being well handled.

The committee has fortified itself with all the data and detail bearing upon the circumstances; it has the law and the facts on its side, and these are being carefully and effectively marshaled.

Broadly stated, the strategic principle of attack lies in an appeal to the conscience of Christian Savannah. The committee does not believe that the Public conscience can approve of so palpable, so blantant an injustice. It is felt that the thinking people, the fair-minded aroused to a sense of citizenship duty will rise up and prevent the wrong being done.

There is already enough problem in race relationship,—this will aggravate and intensify the trouble; the times are too critical for internal strife and antagonism—we need a united community, cemented by the ties of mutual respect and confidence.

He is no friend to Savannah and to its peaceable and worthy citizens, who would be party to any injustice, or to any indiscretion, which would jeopardize the spirit of unalloyed and unreserved patriotism of the hour.

We feel that this protest, because respectfully and intelligently made because based upon fact and founded in right and simple justice, must find the sympathetic and interested ear of the people who make Savannah opinion, those who are responsible for the fair reputation this city has borne.

It is hoped that the broad-hearted, long-visioned individuals or body who may have been sponsor for the unfortunate suggestion will be big enough to withdraw their ill-considered proposal, and avoid the necessity of further prorogning this unsavory incident with its horrifying detail.

HOUSE GIVEN FOR COLORED PEOPLES' USE

DAYTON O. EVE. HERALD
OCTOBER 13. 1917

Community Ideas To Be Worked Out at Pease Street Playgrounds.

Determined to advance the educational, spiritual and social status of his race, E. T. Banks has announced tentative plans for the conduct of the community house, which has just been turned over to him at the Pease street playgrounds by the city. This house, says Mr. Banks, will become a center of many interesting and highly desirable gatherings throughout the winter. These will be of educational and social nature, and it is confidently believed many colored people from not only that particular section of the city, but from all over town will be attracted there, especially in the evenings.

The house contains six rooms and a kitchen. It is the desire of Banks to fit up the place in attractive and comfortable fashion, so that it will be home-like and inviting. There are three rooms on the upper floor which may be used for meetings of various kinds. There are also three rooms on the lower floor, which may be used for assembly purposes. It is intended to fit up the lower floor with reading tables, chairs and couches, if the same can be secured.

An appeal, therefore, is made by Banks to the charitably inclined people of the city to donate for this social and educational center any furniture that they may have and may wish to give away. This will be thankfully received, he says, and undoubtedly would be greatly appreciated by those who expect to benefit by this community-service work. Arrangements will be made to call at any home or place of business and receive such furniture, books, periodicals and other embellishments as may be contributed, says Mr. Banks, if he is notified either by letter or telephone.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 29, 1918

OPEN COMMUNITY CENTER.

The Frederick Douglass Community Center affiliated with the People's Institute, which meets at Public School No. 83, Schenectady ave. and Dean st., will reopen the Center for the season, Thursday evening, October 3, with a Liberty loan drive. The Rev. Charles E. Martin will speak on "Black Man's Loyalty."

CHICAGO ILL HERALD
JULY 22, 1917

THE URBAN LEAGUE.

Nobody in Chicago appreciates so vividly the problems involved in the recent influx of negroes as the negroes who have been for some time settled here. No plans for taking care of the newcomers have been so definite, so clearly worked out and so successful as those which the negroes themselves have been putting into effect.

Anyone who doubts the faculty of negroes for organization would do well to study the negro Baptist churches. For some time a loan fund of considerable size has been at the service of such congregations in Chicago as wished to build churches. There has been not a single instance of a congregation which has not met its obligations to this loan fund in a manner exact, businesslike and efficient to the highest degree.

Now all these churches, and more than a hundred other groups, like the colored women's clubs, have joined forces in the Urban League. The business of the league is to improve the condition particularly of the newly arrived colored people. Its representatives meet trains and see that the newcomers have all decent lodging. It conducts house-to-house visits of investigation into sanitary conditions. It has instituted an elaborate block-by-block campaign to talk over with the new families the customs and requirements of the city in regard to such things as rents, living conditions, dress and deportment in public places. It has organized an employment bureau, which has had little difficulty so far in finding work for the men, and has set itself with considerable success to the far harder job of arranging employment for the women, which involves among other things detailed conferences with the representatives of union labor.

The East St. Louis riots abruptly opened the eyes of many of the white people of Chicago to a realization of what has actually been going on here in the way of colored immigration. The negroes did not need that eye-opener. They knew and almost to the full extent of their power they have been acting. Anyone who wishes to cooperate would find it to his advantage to investigate the work of the Urban League.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1917

WHAT THE SOCIAL SURVEY SHOWS IN HOUSTON CHARITIES

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICL
MAY 1, 1918

The Social Survey is Houston's latest literary venture. It will be issued monthly by the Social Service Bureau, and will be edited by Thomas Clayton, chairman of publicity committee. The first number gives in comprehensive fashion varied activities of Houston social service. Under the head of "Efficient Philanthropy," Dr. Peter Gray Sears of Christ Episcopal Church contributes a first page article. The following is taken from the new publication:

o o o

Efficient Philanthropy.

To all who have given any real study and thought to the important subject of public welfare work it has become entirely evident that the demand is for work of such sort as when once done will stay done, and not need to be done over again week after week. It is for such thoroughness as will promise removal of an existing need, not merely temporary relief from pressing distress.

Temporary relief by supplying money for rent and food and clothing must be furnished, but when that is done nothing more in the way of betterment has been accomplished than a beginning; and, if effort be ended at that point, the need for further relief will quickly recur.

Furnishing temporary relief must be accompanied by sympathetic and interested and determined effort to ascertain the causes that have produced the condition of need and distress, and then remove those causes.

That sort of work is a positive and persistent sort of work, a reconstructing and upbuilding work; and it requires for its successful accomplishment activity along many and various lines.

That is really the only sort of public welfare work adequate to the need, or of lasting help to the people who may be overtaken by misfortune, because it is only by such work that they can be "helped to help themselves."

It is to that sort of work the Houston Social Service Bureau has set its purpose—viz: for really efficient philanthropic endeavor, with the ultimate objective of slowly but surely preventing the constant recurrence of need for relief.

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Social Service Bureau.

The work of the Social Service Bureau comprises a very interesting and comprehensive plan of community welfare work.

The basis of its program is thoroughly conservative. The settlement and social center work, of which Mrs. James A. Baker is chairman, aims directly at the upbuilding of community life and the improvement of environment in the hope of rendering so far as possible the more palliative forms of social work unnecessary.

There are three settlements in operation. Rusk Neighborhood House at 61 Gable Street, Brackenridge Neighborhood House at 2218 Whittv Street, and Bethlehem Neighborhood House (colored) at 810 House Street. Rusk is the eldest of these settlements, representing one of the initial efforts at welfare work in Houston. In addition to its clubs and classes for men and women of all ages in the neighborhood, it conducts a day nursery for the children of working mothers.

Brackenridge Neighborhood House is the latest effort in this line, having its beginning in a kindergarten and playground in connection with the Brackenridge School. Clubs, library and gardening are among the activities in the course of development.

Bethlehem Neighborhood House conducts a kindergarten and a day nursery and has organized clubs and community singing groups.

Mrs. Goldman is the chairman of the day nursery committee and Mrs. Lockett of the social center committee. This latter committee is conducting supervised dancing in three different school buildings, North Side High School, Rusk and Dow.

Closely allied with this movement is the playground and kindergarten department, of which Mrs. D. D. Orr is chairman. This is an effort to reach the children who are the hope of our various communities, and so train and direct them as to develop citizens of the highest type. In this work the Social Service Bureau cooperates closely with the school board, each meeting a share of the expenses.

Constructive health work is being done by the public health department, of which Dr. Stokes is chairman. The most active committee under this department is the nursing committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. Lewis Thompson. A supervisor of nurses, three white nurses, and two colored nurses at present constitute the staff, though difficulty is being experienced to keep this number complete because of the call for nurses from the war department. Clinics are held almost daily at the Rusk dispensary, while one nurse is in attendance at the city health department clinic.

Working with all of these and answering such calls as come to it for service is the relief and service department, Mrs. T. A. Cargill, chairman. The efforts of the department which has its headquarters in the central office at 212 City Hall is the upbuilding of family life. Relief may be given or not, according to the circumstances surrounding the case, but always the object in view is the establishing of the family on a normal basis, economic, moral and physical. In this effort all of the bureau's own resources, and the influence and help of churches, city and county departments and organizations of various kinds are called into action. Three white and one colored visitor are engaged in this work under the supervision of the superintendent.

The humane department, Mrs. Vaughn, chairman, answers all calls of neglect and cruelty to children or old people, after all possibilities of normal family life have vanished, and arranges for their care and well-being.

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Enter—The Social Survey.

The Survey begins its modest little career with this number.

It is intended to meet a felt need in the work of the Social Service Bureau; that is, a better acquaintance with the value and extent of the bureau activities on the part of the Houston public.

A considerable staff of workers, and scores of volunteers, are actively engaged every day and throughout the year in trying to meet in a proper and scientific way the varied problems inseparable from the life of large cities. More than $40,000 per annum is spent on this work in Houston, and wonderful things are accomplished of which the general public is in the main ignorant.

The newspapers are generous in their use of the matter furnished them from time to time, but it is not in newspapers, as a rule, that people seek for information about social service.

It was decided, therefore, by the directors that the offer of the publicity committee to edit a small monthly paper nine months in the year be accepted, and the committee be authorized to begin with April.

This is our first effort, and will naturally be very incomplete and imperfect; but we hope to improve with each succeeding issue, especially if all our workers and the various departments are careful to note and send in to us all items of special interest, and if the heads of the same departments bring or send in a complete report to each monthly meeting.

At the present time the public mind is rightly exercised by the varying phases of the great and terrible war; but while the nation is at war, poverty and misfortune are not idle; rather, they are busier than ever. Sickness is always prevalent; men from one cause or another are out of work; people die and leave helpless dependents, and so long as these things are with us, there will be much work for devoted social service organization to do.

And further, while the young men of the nation are at the fighting front it behooves us at home to keep up the health and vigor of our people, both old and young. In the last analysis this is a war of peoples, of different phases of civilization, and the nation that best conserves the vigor of its people will in the end be the conqueror.

We feel we are right, therefore, in using every effort to keep our Social Service Bureau activities before the minds of the people of this city. We can not afford to let tuberculosis and other dire diseases stalk through our streets without making strenuous efforts to check them. The thousands of men, women and children living on the fringe of deep poverty require our assistance. Homes need to be elevated, sometimes rehabilitated; children to be cared for, and young people guided into safe and useful paths. The story of our social settlement workers, of our faithful and unwearied nurses, of our devoted volunteer committees, has its own element of heroism, and often is filled with romantic interest and thrilling incidents. Truth is stranger than fiction.

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Settlement and Social Center.

Rusk Neighborhood House is a beehive of activity with its nursery, kindergarten, playground, folk dances, clubs, story hour, entertainments and other varied activities, including considerable work in gardens. The F. C. Club on March 11 gave "Cinderella," one of the best entertainments ever given at the Rusk School. "The Buglar" was also rendered by the Pretenders to a large audience and was pronounced a success. By request these were presented to an enthusiastic audience at Ellington Field on April 8.

During the month the settlement reached 700 people through its regular definite organizations and activities. Many others were reached more indefinitely through special events, etc.

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A Crying Need.

The greatest problem confronting the relief and service department of the Social Service Bureau is the care of the tubercular.

Twenty-nine patients have been boarded and nursed during the first quarter of the year in the tuberculosis boarding homes or camps maintained by the bureau. These people would have been not only destitute, but homeless, except for the care given them in this way. And there are no homes open to the destitute tubercular. Consider for a moment the motherless girl of thirteen, tubercular, unmarried and pregnant, who is being cared for in one of these camps! Consider also the sick man, once a prominent professional man in this community, brought to the last extremity by his disease, who had friends able to pay for him, but who came to the Social Service Bureau because they knew no place in the whole community for him to have proper care. He passed his final days comfortable and contented in the camp. A child, dismissed from a children's institution because of the danger to the other little charges there, was cared for by the Social Service Bureau, though no special arrangements had been made for children. Each case has its own story, all pitiful.

This part of the relief work alone has cost the bureau $1118.29 in the past three months. In addition to this $250 has been spent for special diet, groceries and other necessities, while many of the families receiving regular relief from the bureau are affected in some way.

The opening of the new city and county camp will relieve the bureau only to a small extent. Only twenty patients can be accommodated and preference will be given to the more hopeful incipient cases.

The Monthly Survey is not primarily a fund raising organ, but in the face of the need before us, and the deficit coused by these expenses, it feels that it may properly ask for help for this particular cause. Four hundred seventy-one dollars and sixty-six cents will meet the deficit. One thousand dollars would make it possible to supply the milk and special diet so much needed in these pitiful cases. Surely the people of Houston want the sick in our midst to have these simple necessities, and it is in this belief that we are now presenting their cause.

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Relief.

The relief department is receiving constant calls for help from people in all imaginable kinds of trouble. The wife who is deserted by her husband, the sick man who comes to town seeking relatives who have moved elsewhere, the man who feigns blindness and brings his little girl to town to beg for him, the really unfortunate blind resident who wants to be helped to a self-supporting basis, all pass through our office and receive such attention as the circumstances requires.

Illness, old age, and widowhood bring the largest number of cases to this department. Medical aid, material assistance, and transportation are secured. A total of 227 cases have been handled during the month, of which 99 are relief cases. Forty-one of these have been tubercular cases, which require long continued care.

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Finances.

The Social Service Bureau is financed partly by the city, which gives an appropriation of $17,000 through the Houston Foundation, and partly by private contributions. Covering as it does so many branches of welfare work of the city, which in many communities is divided among the different organizations, it is necessary to finance each of its various departments. A minimum estimate of $42,500 has been made as follows:

Administration	$ 3,240
Relief and service	17,000
Settlement and social center	7,900
Playground and kindergarten	3,324
Humane	1,700
Nursing	6,836
For payment of past debts	2,500
	$42,500

P. B. Timpson, W. S. Cochran and A. M. Levy have consented to act as a finance committee. This sum, as has been stated, is a minimum, allowing neither for growth nor emergencies. It has in large part been met by public-spirited citizens of Houston, but needs are constantly arising which call for immediate attention, and anyone in-

terested in any of these departments is asked to send such contribution as he can to assist in the work. He can be assured that his gift will be greatly appreciated and carefully expended.

Contributions may be sent to the bureau, city hall, and in care of Miss Lucy J. Collins, director, and donors may designate the particular department of the work they wish their gifts to go to, and such preference will be carefully heeded.

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Nursing Department.

Great changes are pending in this department of our work. In order to better co-ordinate the work and connect it with that of the United States public health service, a plan has been drawn up whereby all the lines of public health work can be directed from a central office, under the general direction of Major Holt and the direct supervision of Miss Fritsch, the present supervisor of nurses of the Social Service Bureau, associated with Miss Anna Ewing of the Red Cross nursing department.

In this new alignment of forces the Social Service Bureau will probably have to furnish the present full number of seven nurses, the United States public health service will furnish four, and the school board will add two nurses. Other organizations are planning to assist.

During the past month, with a depleted staff, the nurses made 710 visits to families. Twenty aid clinics were held, visited by 432 patients, of which 109 were new cases.

The department has been the recipient of a large number of surgical dressings, sheets, towels, doctors' and nurses' gowns, etc., from the committees on surgical supplies.

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Humane Department.

The humane department covers a wide range of work. One of its activities is the investigation of applications for admission of children to Faith Home, and the replacement of children with parents when their own homes are again able to receive them. Child placing is also done, involving the investigation of homes applying for children, visiting of children after placement, and arrangements for adoption when this is desirable. Many cases of domestic difficulty are adjusted, and neglected children brought before the court for protection when home conditions become a menace. The state law was enforced in one case where a child was being used for the purpose of begging by a father feigning blindness, and the child returned to its mother in another community. Unmarried mothers have been cared for, elderly women given light employment, children placed in private boarding homes, and tubercular children placed under special care. During the month of March 62 investigations were made, involving 92 individuals.

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The Colored Work.

The work among the colored people of the city is carried on under the direction of the various departments under which it falls. In the relief and service department there is one colored worker who handles the colored cases reported for assistance. She also assists the Red Cross civilian relief department in their work among the families of colored soldiers. Two colored nurses work under the direction of the nursing department. The colored settlement known as Bethlehem Neighborhood House is doing community work among the people in its vicinity. It conducts a kindergarten and day nursery, has organized knitting clubs, little housekeepers clubs, mothers clubs, etc., and has made good progress in community singing.

A colored board of directors meets every month and reports on conditions affecting their people. This board is arranging to conduct a financial campaign among their people which shall meet the expenses involved in carrying on their own work. This is a splendid move, showing a spirit of self-respect which is most commendable. It is hoped that they will meet with entire success in this enterprise.

At a meeting of the board held on Wednesday, April 10, reports were given by the colored workers in various lines of work in the city, and an address was delivered by Dr. Thomas Clayton.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE

A large and enthusiastic audience of both races met at the City club last Friday, the 16th, to attend the first annual meeting of the Chicago League on Urban Conditions among Negroes.

Interest centered around an address by Forrester B. Washington, director of the Detroit Urban League, who in a very picturesque and dramatic style told of the unique and marvelous features of his organization, which has enjoyed a progressive existence of a year and a half. Mr. Washington has gained the confidence of the leaders in social work in the city of Detroit. He has been distinctly successful in corraling the potential strength of the newcomers and in turning to good account, by supervision and direction, energies and tendencies which otherwise might have created a menace in the community.

Miss Edna F. Foley, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association, complimented the Provident nurses who had come under her administration as being most efficient, reliable and conscientious.

Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Chicago Ethical Society, in a very neat address summed up the purpose of the league in the statement that "The league is trying to make itself superfluous." Mr. Bridges believes that when the league has succeeded in perfecting the unsatisfactory conditions among the Race, and when as a people it shall be accorded the rights and privileges of other races the league will have worked itself out of a job.

The report of the executive secretary of the Chicago Urgan League, T. Arnold Hill, showed that during eight months the league had placed a total of 1,381 people; assisted 7,000 persons, and expended $3,100. The work of the league has been presented before sixty-two public audiences and it has been called upon by all public and private institutions and social service groups to assist in matters touching the Race.

Dr. Robert E. Park, president, presided, and set forth in a very clear and succinct statement the purposes of the league.

Seven new members were added to the board: Miss Jane Addams, Arthur T. Aldis, Miss Edith Reider, Judge Frank P. Sadler, Mrs. Theresa Macon, William C. Graves and H. D. Oppenheimer.

TRIUMPHANT COOPERATION

The triumph of the Committee of Nine in its fight on the white "tenderloin" problem in this city has a value and significance far surpassing the service rendered the interests directly concerned.

It illustrates, materially and emphatically, how great things may be accomplished by carefully marshaled facts and resources and intelligent direction.

The committee was particularly representative of the colored folk of Savannah. It represented all the christian and religious interests, the fraternal interests, the business interests, the high and the low, the landlord and the tenant; it represented the law abiding citizens of Savannah, irrespective of class and condition.

The committee went about its deliberations, cautiously, respectfully, patiently and courageously, always giving due reverence and consideration to all interests. Never once did it veer from its well-laid plan of attack.

The fight had threatened to be long and bitter because of the many interests affected and the several groups of peoples arrayed on the one side or the other, and further because of the grim determination of all. The complete collapse of those representing or directing the interests of the women of the underworld was not quite to be expected. It was dramatic in its failure and its weakness, and shows the extreme cowardice and perversion of the champions of social wrongs, before an outraged, aroused and militant public consciousness.

The great masses of right-thinking citizens in this christian city, white and black, had been aroused and keyed up to a keen realization of the great wrong which was about to be perpetrated, to the great shame of the city's hand in the affair, and to the lasting disgrace and chagrin which must come to the people if they should suffer it to be done.

There had been discovered a well developed and well organized traffic and market in the souls and bodies of depraved men and women. The "bulls" and "bears" held sway in as busy commercial glory and commotion as ever did they in the great trading exchanges. One "high" merchant had "cornered" the market of preparation and comfort, and was "plunging" in a real-estate way in the market place

The plans were all knocked in the head most abruptly, after the masterly address and memorial of Judge Adams before the committee of the whole of city council.

The fight had been won, by good citizens, for good citizenship, in a good city.

The hundreds of good, clean, moral homes of Negroes which were about to be contaminated by the surrounding presence of women of the underworld have been saved by the decree which council passed forcing not only the miserable wretches of harlotry who have been living in the area west of West Broad street and between Gwinnett and Park avenue to move, but ousting also those from the east side who had recently moved to this area and preventing others from infesting it.

The results achieved by the committee in conjunction with the white committee which also was opposed to the dumping of the underworld denizens in this section of the city, are the most far reaching and important which have recently attended any endeavors by our people here. It is a victory which is not to be measured in dollars and cents, but in morals, that kind of victory which means happiness and contentment and high homelike surroundings to generations yet unborn.

YAMACRAW CENTRE

Easter Sunday at Joachim and Lumber Sts., in Yamacraw, will be opened Yamacraw Centre,—an agency devoted to neighborhood social uplift, conducted by the Urban League. All during next week workers will be busy putting things in shape for the opening. It is significant that such a work should commence [illegible] particularly and directly under the guidance of the Sunshine Workers, which body is ably led by Mrs. Rachel Moore who has wrought such splendid benefits in the boys at the Juvenile Farm.

The Urban League believes it is flinging wide the door of opportunity to hundreds, yea, thousands of souls to whom that door has been closed hitherto. A house of seven rooms has been renovated and furnished at considerable expense; it will be managed by a matron who will live on the premises. It is planned to make this place a real "centre," for all the people in that section who may need its good offices. A Sunday school is already being conducted, and has been for several months, under two competent and devoted young ladies; a sewing club for girls and a boy's club is already being conducted, with meetings every Thursday afternoon; a free clinic for charity cases will be conducted; some playground equipment will be installed in the yards; mothers' meetings will be organized; a free kindergarten will be established; and the various clubs working in connection with the churches and other organizations of the section will hold their sessions there.

Yamacraw Centre is expected to be an extremely busy place; it is expected to throw its light of inspiration over the whole large area; its rays are going to penetrate the squalor and depravity which lurk there; its beneficent influence is going to save many a wayward character and feed many a hungry soul. It will do incalculable and invaluable good. It will teach many persons, who do not need its ministrations themselves, their duty to other people who have had less light, less opportunity—than they; it will point the way of salvation and reform for our people; it will be an example unto those who have no charity and altruism.

The public at large is invited to enlist in the service there. There is a world of work to be done in the way of rescue. There is a task for every willing hand. It is our task to our fellow creatures—to our race—to join in the cause of uplift. It is unworthy of any of us to shirk or evade the glaring responsibility and plain duty.

The Urban League, through Yamacraw Centre, affords you the place and the opportunity to square up for your past negligence and indifference toward the unfortunate; it gives you the chance to make amends and to do some real constructive race work.

Will you heed the call? Will you rise to the bigness of heart and spirit and make some sacrifice, some self-denial for the benefit of your less fortunate brethren and sisters, who, merely accidently, find themselves below you, socially, economically and spiritually?

We believe you will. "Think on these things."

N Y C POST
SEPTEMBER 5. 1917

OLD NURSERY MOVES TO HARLEM

The New York Colored Mission, will presently close the day nursery it has conducted at 223 and 225 West 30th Street, during the past forty-five years, and reestablish it in the dwelling the Mission has just purchased at 7 West 131st Street. The removal was caused through the sale of the 30th Street property to Archibald D. Russell who will use that and adjoining property as site for a garage he is to build for the Adams Express Company under a long lease. The property in Harlem, which was purchased through Richard Collins from Miss Jennie E. Sampter, will be remodelled and used as a nursey and settlement house. The officer sof the Mission are Dr. John L. Bartin, president; Edwin J. Gillies, William T. Ferris, L. Hollingsworth Wood and Stephen W. Collins.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1917

r Cutting Bureau in the World

COLUMBIA, S. C.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES' FUNCTIONS AND METHODS

President Describes Work of Social Service Organization—Address One of Series Delivered Before Business Men's Bible Class at First Presbyterian.

The Business Men's Bible class of the First Presbyterian church, under the leadership of Dr. Reed Smith, is studying the life of Christ as it relates to the social problems of the day. To make the study applicable to the social uplift movements in the city, a few minutes are devoted to short statements about the work of these different organizations by persons connected with or interested in them. On Sunday, January 14, P. V. Mikell, M. D., told something about the Door of Hope. Last Sunday the president of the Associated Charities, F. C. Withers, told of the work of that association and today W. Banks Dove will talk of the Rescue orphanage.

The statement about the work of the charities last Sunday was as follows:

"I am very glad of the opportunity to tell you something about the Associated Charities—what it is, what are its aims and something of what it has accomplished. Let me first emphasize what it is not. It is not a mere alms giving society. Intelligent, well informed charity workers have long since learned that indiscriminate giving of alms is pauperizing, uneconomical and almost never helpful. Before I became actively connected wit this organization and really learne something about this subject, my conscience troubled me if I passed a beggar on the streets without giving him money. Now my intelligence reproaches me if I do give without investigation.

"The Associated Charities might be described as an organization for rendering to the unfortunate intelligent personal service, with such material aid as may be necessary to relieve immediate suffering and get the applicant on the road to self support.

"The Columbia Associated Charities has offices in the old city jail building on Gervais street, where a well organized but hard worked force is constantly battling with the problem of poverty in Richland county. The paid force consists of a secretary, an assistant secretary, a stenographer, and a colored worker and a visiting nurse. This nurse, however, has been compelled to spend most of her time for the past six months at the tuberculosis camp. In addition there has been for several years past a corps of volunteer workers who have done good service without compensation and physicians have given their time at the clinic.

"The Associated Charities has its regular department for the every day work of caring for cases of poverty and sickness; a department for the work among the colored people, and a clinic for medical examination of suspected cases of tuberculosis and other diseases. There is also an auxiliary among the negroes, which contributes $500 to $600 a year towards the work.

"The work the organization tries to do is so well summed up in a bulletin issued several months ago that I take the liberty of quoting from it:

"'The Associated Charities acts as a clearing house for individuals and for other agencies in order to prevent overlapping of efforts and funds and to enable them to work together intelligently for the best interests of those who appeal for aid.

"'Visits cases of distress and gives necessities immediately if needed; investigates the causes of need and seeks to restore its applicants to self-support and independence by removing such causes. If no practicable plan for restoring self-support can be worked out, it seeks to make arrangements for permanent care. Employs qualified workers for this service.

"'Seeks and depends upon the cooperation of other societies and individuals in its efforts for family rehabilitation.

"'Acts as a bureau of general information on relief work and the resources of the community.

"'Endeavors, by organized and consecutive effort, to develop community agencies and methods for prevention of distress and poverty, as well as for progressive standards of care for those unavoidably dependent or defective.

"'During the five years of existence of the Associated Charities we have records of having dealt with 4,024 families. If we estimated that each of these families consisted of three individuals, which is conservative, we have dealt with 12,072 individuals.

"'Many cases of unemployment have been dealt with, where no record was made. During winter of 1914 and 1915, it was impossible, owing to large number of applicants and insufficient force to record all cases of relief.'

"The association has practically eliminated street begging in Columbia, for it was through the cooperation of the charities with the city council and police that licenses were finally refused.

"The clinic has discovered many cases of tuberculosis which have been taken to the tuberculosis camp and many lives saved and infection prevented in others. The tuberculosis camp itself had its beginning in the Associated Charities, and is still governed by a committee from that organization, though it raises its own funds and is now practically independent.

"We sometimes hear the criticism that organized charity spends too much money on salaries and administration and too little on relief. If I had time I could read you from the records on file in the charities office, many cases showing where money spent by intelligent trained workers has brought permanent relief and self support; where cash given the applicant would have been that much money wasted. If by intelligent investigation with trained workers we can know that the condition of the applicant is permanently improved, how much better it is to spend money that way than to hand out a few dollars without knowing whether they are spent for liquor or not!

"With investigation wou can know you are doing good; without it you can only hope you are.

"There is the same reason for organized charity that there is for organized Christianity—for it is Christianity in action. For the most part Christian men and women are directing its efforts and the work is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Christ. I believe the cause is worthy of your active personal and financial support. You are invited to make use of the facilities the organization has for investigation, and to send to the office every case of need that you can not personally investigate."

BETHLEHEM HOUSE NEWS.

The seating capacity of the Negro Public Library was taxed to its utmost last Monday evening, October 2nd when Dr. Mary Riggs Noble of India addressed the women of the city. The Mothers' Community Club of the Bethlehem House was instrumental in securing this notable speaker, and as the Bethlehem House tries to correlate its work with that of the Public Library, the meeting was held in that spacious auditorium.

Dr. Noble's talk was to women only, and her appeal was to the mothers present to do their patriotic duty in helping hold up the standards of true womanhood in these critical times, to inculcate in the minds and hearts of their young children growing up the very highest ideals.

Mrs. Julia Williams, president of the Mothers Club presided over the meeting; Mrs. George Haynes introduced the speaker and Mrs. Bishop Scott had charge of the devotions. The Forward Quest girls acted as ushers.

We were very fortunate to have the Treble Cleff Club from Walden University present who, accompained by Miss Mary Braden, rendered two beautiful selections.

On next Monday evening, Oct. 29th, Miss Frances Farnell a graduate nurse of the city will speak to the members of the Mothers' Club of 'First Aid to the Injured.' She will also give a demonstration of bed making and how to bathe a patient. Any woman interested will be given a cordial welcome.

Great interest is being taken by the women of South Nashville in the contemplated organization of the extension work of the Bethlehem House for the little children of that section of the city.

President White of Walden University has very kindly given the use of a building on University street for noon, Oct. 27th at three o'clock, a this purpose, and on Friday after- Story Hour for children will be started, and on the following morning at 9:30 a sewing school will be organized.

The students in the Social Science class at Walden will assist in this work and great results are expected.

The Negro Public Library will cooperate in this work by issuing application cards and distributing books to the children who are interested.

On Thursday evening, the mothers who were interested met at the Walden Chapel to help further plans for this work and to lend their aid in making their community a better one in every way for their children.

NEGROES DISPLACE HUN LABOR

DETROIT MICH TIMES
JULY 16, 1917

Detroit Factories Hire Them To Succeed Enemy Aliens

ARE FLOCKING IN FROM SOUTH

Finding Homes For the Blacks Is Proving Big Problem

Negroes are coming into Detroit from southern states by the hundreds each week, and already have supplanted white foreigners in several of the large Detroit factories.

It is estimated that Detroit's Negro population has been increased by 10,000 in the last year. The great influx from the south has been noticeable not only in factories but in public places such as Belle Isle and its bathing beach.

The area around St. Antoine-st., which has been the heart of the colored district for many years, is entirely too small to care for the hundreds of immigrants, and in the opinions of highly educated Negroes interested in the social welfare of their race, it does not offer the proper environment. The result is that the newcomers, after obtaining work, find difficulty in renting a home. Some manage to creep into neighbors hitherto unfrequented by Negroes, but they find themselves unwelcome.

To help the incoming armies from the south, the Detroit League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes has been organized, with Forrester B. Washington as its head. It has offices at No. 297 St. Antoine-st. This organization tries to find homes and employment for Negroes and supervises housing and moral welfare.

The fact that so many hundreds of black men have come into Detroit factories has not roused an organized movement against them, as was the case in East St. Louis, Ill. It has, however, forced some changes in the management of factories.

For instance, in the case of the Packard Motor company, there are now two departments in which the laborers are Negroes with foremen of their own race. On jobs for which two men were required, two Negroes have been put together, because in many instances a white worker would demur when teamed up with the Negro. In the last few weeks, the Packard company is said to have been hiring from 20 to 50 Negroes a day. In fact, the demand for work by men of this race has been so great that a special hour for Negroes has been fixed at the employment office.

Many of these men, it is said, have taken the places of foreigners, mostly Huns, who were relieved of their places at about the time the United States entered the world war. Those who lost their jobs were the ones who didn't display enough loyalty to try to take out naturalization papers.

Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

NEGROES AID SCHOOL.

Some young men, members of the Rosery Club, have donated $8 to aid the work of the Colored Settlement Home, conducted by Bessie Simon. The money was collected at a banquet given at the school Thursday night at which Rev. S. W. Brooms, Rev. J. H. Coleman, Leroy Williams, and others spoke.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

GROES WILL AID CHARITIES BOARD

Auxiliary Launches Campaign to Raise $800.

SYSTEMATIC EFFORT

Captain and Workers to Attend Banquet Tomorrow Night. Make Needy Independent.

The Negro Auxiliary of the Associated Charities is putting on a financial campaign to raise $800. This will be a parallel campaign to the campaign among the white people, announcement of which has already been made. J. O. Van Meter will have general direction of this campaign. The entire work of the campaign will be done by the negroes of the city, Joseph J. Atwell, campaign manager. The captains of the teams are Professor T. L. Duckett, Joseph Manigault, B. B. Martin, E. E. Conwell, and William Pugh. There will be 60 solicitors under these captains.

The opening luncheon will be held tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock at 1001 Washington street. All of the workers are expected to be present. L. J. Rhodes is chairman of the luncheon committee.

Letter to Public.

James H. Goode, William Pugh, N. H. Collins and J. J. Atwell, members of the campaign committee, have addressed the following "open letter to the public:"

"We are entering upon an educational and financial campaign for the Associated Charities Auxiliary.

"We have made some long strides forward under difficulties. By your encouragement we can look to other achievements. We are truly our brother's keeper. The poor shall always be with us. In view of this fact, we should know that organized and systematic efforts can keep and make our brother less a victim of human woes, and destroy in a measure through good housing, better wages, education and health, the causes which make poverty and breed vice and crime.

"Recalling your interest in the past we are handing you this folder of information regarding the work of the Associated Charities in Columbia. We will call upon you in a few days for a donation to the work. We want you to do yaur share toward an effort which is bound to redound to the credit of the people of Columbia."

Work of Auxiliary.

Following are some facts regarding the work done by the auxiliary:

"We have visited and ministered to the needs of the sick in their homes and placed others in the hospital for surgical and such care as could not be had otherwise. Many have been brought back to health.

"Less begging than ever is known on the streets of the city by the use the public makes of the organization by sifting down the impostor.

"All applicants are investigated and planned for and thus an industrious, philanthropic public is saved the shame of their presence on the streets.

"A large number of men and women have been supplied with work, who have not been charity cases.

"Dependent, neglected children have been furnished with clothes by an active clothing committee, sent to school and given a chance. Books have been furnished to a large number of these through the board of education and to still older boys and girls, who must work in the day and go to the private teachers at night.

"Homes have been found for the homeless boy, when it has been proven that he has none, and the delinquent and orphans handled likewise. The wayward wandering son has been returned to parents, who have in no case known his whereabouts, to the satisfaction of their mothers and relief of this community. A large number of correction cases have been taken on probation by our worker from the courts, at her request and successfully placed, upon the approval of the judge, in hands of property owners, where a man at the head of the family could advise and direct their lives.

"The work of the auxiliary has been represented and placed before the national conference on charities and corrections; the State conference on charities and corrections and the national league on urban conditions among negroes at their annual meetings.

"We have cooperated in the establishment of the work in the city of Charlotte, N. C., which came as a direct request because of our success in the ways mentioned here.

"We have succeeded in interesting a large number of persons in entering training for the work to fill the openings now and in the future in the South.

"A large number of public meetings have been held in Columbia at which the work has been outlined by the members of the board.

"The work of raising the needy to an independent rather than dependent position has taken a route hard to follow and yet one of cooperation, publicity, employment, legal procedure, education, relief, health, and friendship. Our work here by the side of the road has been to serve as a friend to man."

COLUMBUS O. STATE JOURNAL
JULY 8, 1917

MANAGER James L. Fieser of the social service bureau of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce is planning to form a central committee of leading colored persons to aid in bringing white philanthropic, civic and social organizations into touch with the growing problems of the city with regard to the new negro population.

Social Service Bureau Work

The Social Service Bureau for our people is still doing business at the same stand and we are as anxious as ever to have all of our friends and the friends of the cause rally to the support of the movement. Our contributions for the last month, while liberal and appreciated are not all that could be expected of the good people of Houston. We are distressed because we have pressing bills which ought to be paid and we want to pay them.

Here are the pressing obligations: Groceries, $76.59; rent, $120.00; furniture, $25.00; back account, $120; emergency money, $10.75; home for for tubercular patients, $2.50; total, $359.79.

We expect to begin a campaign for this money and we expect all of the good people of Houston and the good friends to the cause to help us get it. Any contributions to this account will be gratefully acknowledged.

Faithfully yours,
J. T. HODGES,
Chairman Financial Committee.

MOVEMENT FOR BETTER STREETS

MONROE WARD COLORED CIVIC WELFARE LEAGUE ORGANIZED TUESDAY NIGHT.

Will Begin At Once Active Movement To Secure Municipal Improvements In The Ward—Conditions Characterized As "Unparaleled In Modern City Government."

With the object of securing some relief from the intolerable street conditions, poor fire protection, lights and police protection in the colored section of their ward, the Monroe Ward Colored Civic Welfare League was organized Tuesday night at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church on Johnson Avenue. About forty men, all property owners in the ward responded to the call for the meeting. "This movement needs leadership of a legal character," said P. B. Young, in proposing James M. Harrison, attorney-at-law as permanent chairman of the organization. Mr. Harrison was named as head of the organization with Thomas Frazier, secretary and Wade H. Plummer, treasurer. Mr. Whitfield was made chaplain and Jas. A. Cotton sergeant-at-arms.

Not Seeking Political Favors.

"This organization is not seeking political favors," said Mr. Harrison, in formally opening the meeting. "What we are seeking, and what we must insist upon having is justice at the hands of the city administration in the distribution of municipal improvements. We are living under intolerable conditions, which we cannot longer endure in silence. I am convinced that vigorous action is necessary to arouse us to a consciousness of our dilemma and that strenuous measures will be necessary to bring the proper authorities to a proper realization of their obligations to us as taxpayers and citizens."

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU NOTES

The Monthly Meeting Wednesday Afternoon Made a Fine Report.

The colored branch of the Social Service Bureau held their regular monthly meeting in the council room on the 10th of October. The chairmen of the different committees reported excellent progress during September in Settlement, family welfare, public health, housing, nursing and humane work.

Ten clubs and classes are being held regularly at the Settlement House, fifty-one families receiving material assistance wherever needed, legal aid, employment and physical treatment.

In the nursing department 180 patients were under the care of the two visiting nurses, who also rendered aid to school children by vaccinating them in the homes and schools.

The chairman of public health, G. B. M. Turner, has nearly completed a housing survey from house to house, which will soon be presented to the health department. He has found that about three-fourths of the colored families are living in houses without sewerage and that women are greatly inconvenienced for lack of water in laundry work.

The chairman of the humane department, N. Q. Henderson, reported that the fifteen children from the Spring orphanage are still under the care of the county and Social Service Bureau.

J. C. Sanderson, chairman of the co-operative committee, has met with several lodges to explain the work of the Bureau.

Several visitors were present, among whom were Mrs. Pearl Blough of the war service commission, Mrs. James Baker, chairman of the setflement department of the Social Service Bureau, and Mrs. F. W. Vaughan of the board of censors.

Mrs. Blough reported that sixteen young colored women have enrolled in her class for training in protective and police work and are meeting twice a week at the Colored Library.

Mrs. Vaughan asked those present to report to her any moving picture shows which have a low moral tone, and also any conditions in theaters which are contributing the delinquency.

Mrs. James A. Baker offered the colored branch the co-operation of the Social Service committee of the Bureau in the splendid work which is being done by the colored people for their own race.

Resolutions expressing regret on Miss Bussell's resignation as superintendent were adopted.

BOSTON MASS CHRISTIAN MONITOR
OCT 25. 1917

NEGROES FORM OHIO FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Through the formation of the Ohio Federation for Uplift Among Colored People, this State hopes to find a solution for the Negro migration problem. The organization was formed by a gathering of public-spirited white citizens and representatives of the Negroes of Ohio. An especial aim of the new federation is to prevent outbreaks due to race prejudice and to point the way toward a solution of issues without violence. Speakers at the meeting expressed the hope that Ohio would set an example for other states in its handling of the problems brought up through the migration of Negroes from the South.

J. Walter Wills, Cleveland Negro, was elected president of the association. Committees on research and statistics, organization and publicity, welfare, labor and housing will be named. Local organizations are to be established in various parts of the State. A feature of the discussions was the fact that the speakers mostly discussed the assimilation of the Negroes who come North rather than their obstruction from the State. A. G. Bookwalter of the Cincinnati Central Y. M. C. A., was chosen treasurer of the federation. Other prominent Cincinnati white men are interesting themselves in the Negro problem.

Texas Negro State Conference

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FEBRUARY 22-23, 1917

The Dallas Express 2-16-17

A State Conference of Negro Citizens is called to meet in Ft. Worth, Texas, Feb. 22 and 23, 1917, at the Masonic Temple.

The object is for the conferring and discussing of Industrial, Economical, Fraternal, Educational, Political and Sanitary subjects.

The Conference is held under the auspices of the Ft. Worth Historical, Literary and Re-search Society.

REDUCE RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

Many leaders from all parts of the State are programed.

The Conference will be two days, Thursday 22 and Friday 23, beginning at 10:00 a. m. and lasting until 10:00 p. m.

BANQUET FRIDAY NIGHT.

Come and help make the occasion the grandest in the history of the State.

WM. M. McDONALD, Chairman Inv. Committee

Programme---Masonic Temple

THURSDAY 10:00 to 12:00 M.

Call to order.....Prof. W. G. Upshaw, Pres.
Invocation.....Rev. Dr. R. S. Jenkins
Object of the call.....Hon. Wm. M. McDonald
Election chairman of Conference, reporter, committee on subjects and publication.
11:00-11:15.—"How to open Avenues of Employment for Negroes".....
G. N. T. Gray, Ft. Worth.
Open for discussion by Prof. L. M. Johnson
11:30-12:00.—"What to plant to get best Results and most Profits".....
J. D. Ewing, Bryasly, Red River Co.

THURSDAY P. M. 1:00-5:00 P. M.

1:00-1:15.—"Negro Health and Mortality".....Dr. B. R. Bluitt, Dallas.
Discussed by Dr. Gordon Phipps, Corsicana.
1:45-2:00.—"The Providence of the Public School".....
Prof. J. T. Fox, High School, Dallas. General discussion.
2:30-2:50.—"The Psychological Basis of Education".....
Prof. W. H. Burnett, Terrell.
Discussion open by J. D. Martin, Taylor.
3:15-3:30.—"Popular Election of the President of the U. S.".....R. D. Evans, Waco.
Discussed by Wm. Nickerson, Houston.
4:00-4:25.—"Mission of Fraternal Organizations".....
Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Dallas.
General Discussion.
4:40-5:00.—"The Best way to buy and own Homes".....Rev. L. L. Campbell, Austin.
Discussed by W. W. Canton, Dallas.

THURSDAY NIGHT 8:00-10:00

Music.....Directed by Prof. W. F. Bledsoe
"Welcome Address".....Miss M. C. Jones, Ft. Worth.
8:15-8:35.—"Why Negroes should Economize in Dress".....
Rev. J. D. Bushell, President Brenham College.
Discussion by Rev. Dr. S. R. Prince, Ft. Worth.
8:50-9:10.—"Past, Present and Future Status of Negroes in Politics".....
Hon. W. E. King, Dallas.
Discussion H. L. Price, Palestine.

FRIDAY 10:00-12:00 M.

Invocation.....Dr. S. R. Prince
10:05-10:25.—"Vocational Training for Negroes".....
Principal Wm. Coleman, El Paso.
Discussion Prof. J. A. Kirk, Waco.
10:50-11:10.—"How can Fraternal Societies better serve the People".....
Dr. W. S. Willis, Waco.
Discussed by Dr. T. K. Price, Mexia.
11:30-11:45.—"Woman Suffrage".....Hon. M. H. Broyles, Houston.

FRIDAY P. M. 1:00-5:00.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1917

THE DIRT ROADS OF NORFOLK

The dirt roads of Norfolk, of which there are many miles, constitute a neglected obligation the city owes nearly fifty thousand of its population, who reside on these dirt roads in Monroe ward, in Lamberts Point and in Berkley. Norfolk is aspiring to become one of the nation's greatest seaports and the seat of its greatest naval base. The city has other aspirations toward becoming a great city, aspirations that are very worthy and in which all of her citizens heartily join. About three years ago there was talk of doing something to temporarily put the unimproved dirt roads in repair and keep them in fairly navigable condition pending such time as funds were available to permanently improve them. Since that time three budgets have been made up and expended with no provision for work upon these dirt roads. An appropriation was passed two years ago for paving Washington avenue and extending the pavement on Chapel street, but the work has not yet been started.

The unimproved dirt roads of the city could be put in passable condition at a comparatively small cost. The Portsmouth city manager reports that at an average of such streets in that city have been put in a satisfactory condition at a cost of $60 a mile. Surely a progressive city like Norfolk will not longer defer a matter that means so much to the interests and welfare of such a large proportion of its population. It is not merely a matter of unjust taxation, but it imposes other hardships upon property owners, among which is the important question of fire insurance rates. Insurance companies are at present charging excessive an deven exhorbitant rates upon risks in certain sections of the city on account of the inaccessibility of the property to the fire department.

1:00-1:25.—"Church Economies"..... Rev. A. Barbour, Galveston
Discussed by Rev. B. J. Brown, President I. & M. College.
1:45-2:10.—"How to Secure Accommodation on Railroads"....
Rev. T. W. Watters, Ft. Worth.
2:30-3:00.—"Recent Migration of Negroes"..... Prof. F. I. Richardson, Houston.
3:30-4:00.—"Cause and Cure of Negro high Death Rate"....
Dr. J. W. Tildon, Ft. Worth.
Discussion.
4:30-5:00.—Discussion of any previous question before Conference.

FRIDAY NIGHT 8:00-9:00 P. M.

Report of Reporter.
Report of Committee on Subjects and Publication. Questions.
9:00-12:00.—Banquet.

W. O. BUNDY, Chairman, Program Committee

Banquet---Masonic Temple

FRIDAY NIGHT 9:00 P. M.-12:00 M.

$1.00 Per plate. No tickets for banquet sold after 10:00 a. m., Feb. 23.

* * * * **MENU** * * * *

Celery..... Olives

Oysters Cocktail
Boiled Trout Butter Sauce
Shoe String Potatoes
Fried Spring Chicken, Peas en-case
Combination Salad
Vanilla Ice Cream Assorted Cakes
A. D. Coffee..... After Dinner Mints.

BANQUET PROGRAMME.

"Our Conference"—President W. G. Upshaw,
"Our Gentlemen"—Dr. R. T. Hamilton,
"Our Ladies"—Prof. W. O. Bundy,
"Our Doctors"—Dr. B. R. Bluitt,
"Our Homes"—Dr. W. S. Willis,
"Our Teachers"—Prof. J. T. Fox.

C. N. GEORGE, Master of Ceremonies.
NATHAN JOHNSON, Chairman Banquet Committee.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

MOULTRIE GA OBSERVER—
JULY 11, 1917

The negroes of this section who may be contemplating a change of residence will do well to keep their eyes open, and watch their step. Undoubtedly a few negroes who go north and east do find jobs that pay them, and they finally make good and probably better their condition. On the other hand there are many who jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

There is pathos in a story from the Detroit News, which is given space here, to show just what a Georgia negro had to face in America's great industrial city, and here it is:

"Jerry Courtwright came to Detroit from Georgia. He lived in a slab house in the pines not far from Waycross, in Pierce county; he owned three coon dogs and a yellow mule named Jinny, and on the rear of his 10-acre farm there were — and are — four pecan trees. He is two shades lighter than ink and he can tell 'quality' folks as far as he can see them.

"Jerry is middling old and a little bent from toting 'cawn,' sacks and running a cross-cut saw through the middle of yellow pine logs. His 10 acres didn't keep him busy all the time, especially after Tom, his oldest boy, grew up. Folks that have lived down in Georgia or anywhere along the central or eastern south know hundreds of old chaps like Jerry and they love them, too.

"He was fairly happyand contented down there in Pierce county, and he was a right smart way toward being made a deacon in the Ebenezer Baptist Church (southern). A white man appeared down there about a month ago with a picture of the Hotel Pontchartrain and a scrapbook of newspaper clippings that told about motor factories paying $5 a day, regardless of race or color, nationality or previous condition of servitude. The hotel, he explained, was a 'boarding house for colored gentlemen.' Jerry doesn't know yet who sent that man down there among the pines, but he would like to know. So would several scores of other Detroit negroes.

"There is no use in going into details now, but Jerry found that he would have to live with three other families in a four-room, tumble-down, insect-ridden shack on Catherine street and pay $6 a week for it, too.

"He found 10,000 of his race jammed and crowded into a space less than a mile long and four blocks wide, and rents prevailing that would pay for the finest house in Waycross. He found disease stalking everywhere, especially the white plague, and he found jobs were not numerous and far, far from the promised $5 a day.

"He found 30 men sleeping in one room, hundreds of his race hungry and living on charity. He found men and women sleeping on the floors of a mission and a hundred sharpers looking for his money with the eyes of an eagle and the heart of a vulture. His little fund is going fast, he has a job at $2 a day, and it isn't going far to feed six mouths. Moreover —

"But you can't picture what Jerry is up against unless you go visiting over in the district. And every day a hundred more of his race are coming into Detroit, victims of the wiles of employment agencies, of stories told by careless visitors from the north and repeated by careless newspapers. As folk down there would say, 'It certainly is a burnin' shame.' "

The story is an interesting one and affords an insight into conditions which a Georgia negro had to face in real life in one of the big cities of America.

Social Conditions—1917

Improvement of

WEST SIDE TENDERLOIN DISTRICT TO BE CLOSED DOWN IMMEDIATELY

The Savannah Tribune

CITY COUNCIL PASSES SWEEPING RESOLUTIONS RIDDING CITY OF GREAT EVIL

7/28/17

Police Department Scored by Judge Adams

Chief of Police Turned Down—Resolution Orders Police Department to Cease Activity in Moving Women and Rid Community of Those Residing in Western Section

The fight on the white "tenderloiners" who were sought to be moved into Negro neighborhoods, west of West Broad street, by the police dement, has been won, to the great honor and splendid loyalty of the colored citizens of Savannah.

From the announcement of the plan to impose this injustice on the residents west of West Broad street, the colored people were up in arms against the outrage, and at once began a systematic crusade and attack on the movement. They operated through a committee of Negro ministers and laymen, chosen from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, under whose direction the fight was officially waged, and from the two ministers' unions.

Early in the plans, the committee, laid its case, in detail, by letter, before the best citizens of Savannah, and in this way sought to create a strong background of public sentiment against which to pitch its fight. Hundreds of letters of assurance of sympathy and support were received. The support of Judge S. B. Adams, Savannah's leading citizen, was early enlisted, and it was his brilliant and incisive address before council which demoralized and routed the enemy.

The Committee of Nine held many conferences with citizens and officials, and conducted a cross-fire of written communications with various city officials including the Mayor and the Chief of Police. The Chief of Police was determined upon his course to place the disreputable women among the best Negro residents, and announced this to the committee of nine after the committee had protested at some length, setting up the unfairness, injustice and unwisdom of the change.

The committee of colored men succeeded in interesting and arousing a strong delegation of white citizens in the neighboring territory who rendered good service in the fight.

Their petition and protest was presented to council at the meeting at which the petition from the committee of nine was read.

In a series of articles, editorials and running accounts, the Savannah Tribune has carried the discussion of this matter into nearly every home in the city, including the homes of thousands of white persons, and the city was aroused as never before on a great public social question. Its article "Unloading the Tenderloin," provoked wide comment both in the city and throughout the state and South. letters came into this office complimenting the editorial entitled "Savannah's Crime, and on the day before the fight in council, a representative from the white protesting committee, sought to purchase every left-over Tribune in order that this illuminating article might be placed into the hands of the white residents who would have been affected by the change. Those papers were given him free of charge and distributed by messengers.

The spirit of determination which actuated the people was plainly visible in the countenances of the vast throng of citizens who assembled before coupcil last Wednesday afternoon. Representatives of the "Women" were there, too, but afraid to show their hands for fight. The citizens of Savannah, white and black, were determined to assert their feeling of outraged justice in the affair, to the extent of exhausting every available remedy in the law to prevent and abate this despicable menace. Representatives of the tenderloin saw it, and retreated to cover. It demonstrates that public sentiment is the greatest of all civic weapons and is more powerful than express law.

The success of the fight is a great tribute to the loyalty, intelligence and business acumen of the colored people of this city. It is a distinct compliment to their sense of selfrespect and honor. It will remains a memorial to their unselfishness and spirit of co-operation. It will encourage and inspire a great many of the "fearfud and afraid" and despondent. It should reach and arouse a great many of the young men and women, who are apathetic and indifferent. It has many fine lessons in it.

Below is given, in order, tne petition and protest of the Committee of Nine, as read before city council, and the resolution as adapted by council, putting an end to the activity of the Chief and directing the department to rid the city of these women:

July 18, 1917.

To the Mayor, Hon. W. J. Pierpont,
And the City Council,
The City Hall, City.

Dear Sirs:

Some weeks ago, there apeared in the daily papers a news article to the effect that certain admittedly bad women from the "tenderloin" of East Oglethorpe avenue and environments, would be concentrated in Negro neighborhoods west of West Broad street, north of of Park Avenue and south of Gwinnett street, this movement having the appearance of city authority and direction.

A committee of Negro churchmen, taxpayers and citizens wrote to the Mayor inquiring whether this was being done at the instance of the Mayor, City Council or other city authority, and protesting at the indignity. The Mayor replied that the matter was in the hands of the Chief of Police to determine. Our committee called upon the chief, protesting and furnishing the full history and information of the section in question. He assured us that the matter had been determined upon and would be carried out as originally planned, setting up certain untenable and unjustifiable reasons for his course.

Before making any move, we went to the care and expense of making a census of the peopl and conditions involved in the proposed district, and found among others the following facts: (1) That Negro residents and home-owners first settled and preceded alt others there.

(2) That out of a total of 811 families there, 788 or 95.7 per cent are Negroes, there being just 33 whites composed somewhat of corner-store-keepers.

(3) That 121 of these Negroes actually own their homes.

(4) That pursuant to the plans of the Police Department, many Negro renters have been and are now being caused to vacate the better houses, and that these houses are being remodeled, equipped with baths, etc., preparatory to receiving these women.

It is needless for us to suggest to you the rank injustice, the glaring and ruthless invasion of common right, which this thing entails. We purposely omit much of the detail.

As a last resort, we now appeal to you, charged with the grave responsibility of protecting the citizens of this community and, further accountable ultimately for the administration of the Police Department, to prevent this wrong, and to cause to be removed from our section the few women of ill-fame who now reside there.

We should be glad of the privilege of presenting our case, fully, in person before you.

Respectfully,
Committee of Nine

Representing the Baptist Ministers' Union, Revs. T. J. Goodall, J. S. Moody, N. H. Whitmire.

Representing the Evangelical Ministers' Union, Revs. E. W. White, J. S. Stripling and R. V. Branch.

Representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Sol. C. Johnson, L. E. Williams and J. G. Lemon, secretary; J. G. Lindsay, ex-officio, chairman.

The following is the resolution that was adopted:

Resolved, by the Mayor and aldermen of the city of Savannah in Council assembled, that the chief of police of the city of Savannah be, and he is, hereby directed to discontinue all efforts looking to the removal of women of the underworld to the area of the city limits between West Broad street and the western city limits, and south side of Henry street and the north side of Gwinnett street and the making of a restricted district of any part of this portion of the city.

And the chief is further instructed to take active steps at once for the removal of houses of ill-fame from this west side.

One of Atlanta's Foremost Champions of Progress Makes Pertinent Comment On Some Important Topics

By Mrs. William Lawson Peel, President City Beautiful Club.

Constitution 5-27-17

OUR COLORED POPULATION.

Time and again we have stressed in these columns, in the last few years, the need of a public park for colored people. Time and again we have received letters from prominent colored people to help them to better their condition. Now that the disastrous fire, which mercifully spared all lives, has swept away much of that district which was a menace to health, life and property, it remains for the city of Atlanta to finish the job by wiping out the entire Butler street environment. Such an opportunity will not come back. It is useless to call this region insanitary. It is horrible. Human beings packed like sardines in a box, without the slightest effort at any provision of modern sanitation, and kept in that condition by the greed of the landlord who can rent these shanties to respectable and well-to-do colored people because they have nowhere else to go. All this is well known to everybody. No argument could be made on the subject that has not been made. No new idea could be put into nobody's brain, no matter whose brain it was. We all know it. Some eight years ago we inquired at the Russell Sage Foundation as to why Atlanta was the third typhoid city in the United States, and were told that it was due to the over-crowded condition of the colored population. As Atlanta grows our colored population grows also and spreads out, needing more room but getting none.

* * *

A CITY OF SOLDIERS.

All Atlanta is agog about a City of Soldiers in our vicinity. This will require lights, water, transportation and other facilities. The city of Atlanta stands ready to grant all these conditions, and it is practically assured we are to have a soldiers' city, or cities. The need for this seems im-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

perative, and all good citizens gladly unite n furthering the consummation of the plan. 3ut also along with this city should be anther for the colored people, built somewhere ontiguous to their wonderful universities, hose broad acres invite space and ventilaon. This city should have lights, water nd transportation, rows of modern brick ottages, with flower and vegetable garlens, schools and churches, and every surrounding to make life pleasant and profitable. There are acres of such homes built for laborers in the environs of Detroit, and they are most attractive with their vines and gardens. Now, if some philanthropist should arise and take this matter up and get a plan for such a city and advance the money to inaugurate it he would prove the greatest benefactor of this city and of its contingent of colored people. They have their rights as well as we, but it is impossible to liberate themselves from this bondage because of the fact that the only housing possible is that which they have already outgrown.

* * *

THE BOULEVARD.

Some years ago this magnificent street was conceived by the late Dr. W. H. White, father of our honored citizen, Mr. W. Woods White. Dr. White was a great lover of fine horses, and he designed this street as a speedway, where people could take their horses out on a broad, smooth, level stretch, without the danger of interrupting traffic of other kinds. It has since been perverted from its noble purpose and has fallen far short of the needs for which it was designed. It should be a connecting link between Grant park, on the south, and Piedmont park, on the north. The connecting link with Piedmont park has recently been built, in the beautiful bridge at Fourteenth street, which will stand as a lasting monument to the late J. O. Cochran, park manager, and others who assisted in this enterprise. On the south is Grant park, with its splendid old trees, its beautiful drives and its historic surroundings, which could be easily reached over the same beautiful avenue. The Boulevard is the only street in Atlanta which lies on a ridge, like Peachtree, but in reality it lies much better than Peachtree, as it does not fall off on either hand into a decline.

* * *

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL CLUB.

As president of the City Beautiful club, I earnestly entreat the property owners and city fathers and all those interested in that section, to take no hasty action, as they hold the future destiny of this beautiful section in their hands. The whole thing should be surveyed properly and not made a thing apart, with the Butler street attachment still dividing the elegant homes on either hillside. They hold the destiny of that part of town, as, indeed, all the whole city, in their hands. One false step now will be irretrievable. God Almighty has placed the opportunity within their grasp to do something lasting and worth while in this town. Let them do it! Any light patchwork or halfway attempt, or any little one-man idea, to rebuild quicker than his neighbor so that he can collect a few dollars rent, will be unworthy of the great Atlanta Spirit which is supposed to animate the breast of every man, woman and child in this town, white and colored. If we can have a survey worthy of the name showing the best disposition to be made of all that large eastern section of the city, which has been by a miracle put at our disposal, as it were, it would not only enhance the value of the man living directly on that street, but it would bring up the average of the whole city and increase values all along the line. It is time that Atlanta, with all her boasted power and strength, should concede something, should use common sense, should fall in line with the practical ideas of the present day and give up the "has-beens." Not to make use of the very great advantage that is ours at the present time would be nothing short of criminal. Our children's children will rise up and call us blessed if, by using a little self-restraint and foresight those most immediately interested will help the whole city towards making this section what it was intended to be—the most beautiful in Atlanta.

* * *

FIRES.

No city has ever suffered from a great fire without being materially benefited. These visitations seem almost a necessity sometimes. Painful and costly as our experience has been in the late terrible disaster, no one doubts that it will be for our permanent benefit, provided we take advantage of the opportunity thus thrust upon us. Everything in the entire scheme of creation seems to have its time and place. Many people have said, "What was the us in soldiers, anyhow; and they did not want their boy to be a soldier." Now, who can think, without emotion, of our brave young squad of 2,500 recruits who came so nobly to fight the fire and without whom the whole city would likely have been destroyed! Words fail to describe the thrill with which we watched those gallant, drenched young fellows handling buckets, standing guard, controlling traffic, preventing plunder and doing everything in the world to help. These boys, many of them just arrived in camp some freshly home from college, mere striplings, were called upon to perform every difficult and severe duty. They did it nobly, and it was a prouder day with many when they looked at those brave young fellows fighting fire, than it was when they marched by the reviewing stand on Flag day with flags and drums. I hope nobody will ever ask again what are soldiers for, for they certainly saved the day.

* * *

HINDSIGHT AND FORESIGHT.

What a common and vulgar expression it it, "If your foresights could equal your hindsights you would do differently." We want to urge with all the force that language can convey the argument that it is the duty of those in control of affairs to have an eye to the future. We must look to the future. We must build for the future. If I had the tongue and the power of the Father of Preparedness I would urge that Atlanta leave off her two-penny policies and prepare now for the great future which awaits her. It cannot be done when the time arrives. It has got to be done before the time arrives. As for the University High school, what spot could be more suitable than the old Ponce de Leon spring site, where 25 acres could be bought for a reasonable amount, and where buildings could be erected which would provide for all the future. With Ponce de Leon avenue cutting through the Boulevard at right angles, almost a straight road to Decatur, and the Boulevard going from park to park in an almost straight, broad and beautifully elevated street, every property owner would bless the day that little fire started on Woodward avenue.

* * *

PEACHTREE STREET.

This famous thoroughfare, with its beautiful homes and lawns leading as it does to many magnificent estates, is soon to be repaved as far as Buckhead, this work having been delayed for many months, by the weather chiefly, making it hard alike on contractors and traffic. The beauty of this thoroughfare will be greatly increased in the near future by a handsome school building of Stone mountain granite, which will mark the site of the Battle of Atlanta. The broad driveway connecting Peachtree street with the Howell Mill road, called Battle avenue, will add immensely to the accessibility of this school located in the rapidly growing suburb. Battle avenue will consist of two driveways, lying between which is a parking space to be embellished with shrubbery and blooming plants and monuments to those who lost their life in the terrible Battle of Peachtree Creek which was fought at this spot, and where the federals under General Sherman were repulsed by the confederates under General Hood. A beautiful driveway has been constructed going through from Peachtree street to Emory university, making another connecting link between sections that have long been divided for the want of a road. Men no longer build cities by a one-man power in the old fashion of every man for himself. They realize that whatever benefits one benefits the whole, and we sincerely hope and trust that at this opportune moment we must all realize our duty to our colored citizens, our duty to each other, and our duty to posterity, as well as our duty to ourselves.

DALLAS TEXAS NEWS
JULY 7, 1917

DALLAS NEGRO COUNCIL OF MOTHERS ORGANIZED.

The Dallas Negro Council of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association was organized and officers elected at the Macedonia Baptist church Monday afternoon. Rev. S. E. J. Watson, pastor of the church, opened the meeting and Mrs. Josie B. Hall, president of the National Negro Council of Mothers, was chairman.

Speeches were made by Mrs. N. B. Ford, Mrs. Claude de Van Watts, president of Dallas Council of Mothers; Mrs. B. A. Sadler, State chairman of moving picture child welfare department, Texas Congress of Mothers; Mrs. Reed Finley, Mrs. Francisco, president of Reagan school Mothers' Club, and Mrs. Edward Kneeland, State chairman of membership department, Texas Congress of Mothers.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. S. E. J. Watson, president; Mrs. L. A. Wade, first vice-presid Mrs. A. V. West, secretary; Mrs. F. Williams, treasurer.

NEGRO RENTS, LEAGUE'S TOPIC

Recent instances of alleged excessive rents charged colored families will be discussed at a meeting of the friendly visitors' committee of the State Negro Welfare League to be held tonight at 249 Mulberry street at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. Eugene Gregory, chairman, is expected to preside.

This will be the last meeting before the league undertakes more active work under the leadership of the executive secretary, William M. Ashby, who is expected within a short time to begin work in this city.

UPSTANDING AND OUTSPOKEN

Dec. 15, 1917.

No organization in the state of Virginia has done more in recent years to raise the standard of Negro citizenship than the "Negro Organization Society." Embracing all of the elements of racial activities—religious, educational, fraternal, business and otherwise, it represented a heterogenous yet thoroly coordinated group of workers whose slogan has been—"Better Health, Better Homes, Better Schools, Better Farms," a combination fundamental to the progress of civilization among any people.

Remarkably successful have been the efforts of the Negro Organization Society in softening racial feeling, ameliorating general conditions and bringing about a better understanding between the races. Benefits most gratifying and far-reaching have followed in the wake of its educational campaigns through lectures and literature directed toward both races.

It is gratifying to note that at its annual meeting held in Portsmouth last week the organization felt the time ripe was ripe for a candid pronouncement touching issues affecting the welfare of the race and the relations between the races not heretofore alluded to in its official declarations. Accordingly without sacrificing any of its characteristic sanity and conservatism resolutions were adopted pointing out the flagrant and unjust inequalities of existing separate car accommodations and calling upon the authorities to remedy the evils by a more equitable enforcement of the laws. Cognizance was also taken of the spirit of fairness toward the Negro conscripts evidenced under many difficulties in the administration of army affairs by Secretary of War Baker and an appeal made for similar considerations at the hands of the Navy department. These resolutions were supplemented by vigorous and manly utterances in behalf of justice and equal chance for the race by chairman A. A. Graham of the Executive Commitee, Major Allen W. Washington, the president and Dr. Robt. R. Moton, the honorary president of the organization. The attitude of the organization during the entire session was decidedly upstanding and outspoken without being in any way discordant with the spirit of the times.

E. ORANGE N J RECORD
SEPTEMBER 29, 1917

Colored Social Worker.

Mrs. Carrie Gibson, colored, of 7 Edgerton terrace, has been appointed as a social worker by the Woman's Protective League of the East Orange Social Settlement. She will visit the homes of colored families in this city. Mrs. Gibson is trying to have a milk station established at the Jones street settlement home.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1917

Club Directory

Nashville Globe

9-28-17

Greater Nashville Club Directory, Giving the Names of the Presidents, Secretaries, with Dates of Regular Meetings.

NAME	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	DATE
Phyllis Wheatley	Mrs. G. L. Jackson	Mrs. J. H. Hale	Last Thursday
Non Pareil	Mrs. W. T. Hightower	Mrs. M. C. Chavis	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Que Est-Ce Que C'est	Mrs. J. W. Work	Mrs. J. H. Hale	2nd Friday
Housekeepers	Mrs. John Harlan	Mrs. G. B. Fossie	2nd and 4th Mondays
Carnation Art	Mrs. S. M. Utley		2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Ladies A. M. E. Union	Mrs. John Finley	Mrs. R. A. Rose	1st Friday
Marechal Niel	Mrs. J. A. Lester	Mrs. Lucy Harwell	2nd and 4th Friday
Fleour-de-lis	Mrs. T. C Moore	Mrs. J. P. Crawford	1st and 3rd Tuesday
G. W. Hubbard Hospital	Mrs. P. R. Burrus.	Miss V. L. Moore,	First Monday
Culinary Art	Mrs. J. H. Hale	Mrs. W. S. Ellington	Last Wednesday
New Haven	Miss F. B. McFarrist	Miss Mary Latimore	
Neighborhood Circle	Mrs. Josie Henderson	Mrs. W. H. McGavock	2nd and 4th Wednesday
City Federation Women's Clubs.	Mrs. F. E. Dawson	Mrs. J. D. Chavis	4th Friday.
Vingt Cinq	Dr. C. V. Roman	Prof. H. L. Keith	
H. T. G. M.	Miss Elizabeth Moore	Miss Hazel Thompson.	
Mid-week Pleasure	Mr. Geo. Phillips	Miss Idella Granberry	
Mignonette			
Golden West	Mr. E. F. Aarons		Each Thursday
Economy Social	Mr Richard Crockette.	arrie Baxter	
Coterie	Mrs. W. M. Bentley	Mrs. Fox	
Jolly Seekers	Mr. Jesse Smith	Mrs. Allie Smith	
Suggestive	Mrs. Wm. Young	Mrs. A. L. Haddox	
Rock City Academy of Medicine	Dr. J. A. Lester	G. M. Kendrick	
North Nashville Sewing Circle	Mrs. P. H. Douglass	rs. H A. Boyd	
New Idea	Mrs. C. N. Langston	Mrs. W. J. Hale	
We Mean Pleasure			
Chrysanthemum			
American Beauty	Mrs. Thos. Beach	Mrs. W. H. Patton	
Minnehaha Club	Miss Viola L. Flagg	Mrs. Anna L. Powell	
Young People's Progressive Club	Miss Sadie G. Lyerson	Mrs. Corine Hunt	1st & 3rd Tues. nights
White Rose Social	Mr. Louis Smith		
Pierian Literary	Mr. John T. Balden	Miss Ruth M. Love	1st and 3rd Thursday
Relief Club	Mrs. Susan Johnson	Mrs. Blanche Smith	1st and 3rd Friday
Twentieth Century Club	Mrs. R. W. Wingfield	Mrs. S. J. Baldon	nd and 4th Thursdays
Lilly of the Valley Art Club	Mrs. S. M. Utley	Mrs. Robt. Eason	1st and 3rd Wednesda
South Nashville Excelsion Literary	Mrs. Hattie L. Scott	Miss Annie Rucker	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Rex Social and Literary Club	Jas. W. Eakins	Miss Esther White	Every Tuesday evening

WINTER WORK OF COLORED SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU AND FOUNDATION

In the Houston Observer 3-10-17

	New families under care	Old families continued under care	Total number of individuals under care	Physical treatment given	Church connections strengthened	Number of volunteers giving active service	Amount of money expended by Bureau for relief
December	28	27	185	28	2	6	$ 48.39
January	38	40	217	37	4	8	97.13
February	30	43	260	40	7	10	82.47
Total for three winter months..	96	110	662	105	13	24	227.99

Below is a brief description of two (2) of our destitute families. These are typical of the 110 families helped throughout the winter months.

Mrs. A, deserted by Mr. A in November, shortly after reaching Houston from small town, left in very unsanitary three-room shack with five children between 2 and 9 years of age. House with no stove or heater other than a small furnace. No mattresses and very little bed clothes. Children poorly and thinly clad. We found her little boy of 3 years terribly burned, which resulted from his trying to keep warm over furnace while his feeble minded mother was out trying to make a few pennies for food. Bureau gave nursing care to child; also gave mother cook stove, mattress and food; also paid $3.44 for storage, freight and hauling of some household necessities which had been in freight house over a month because the mother couldn't get them.

Mrs. B, widow for 4 months. Husband died from tuberculosis. Wife now has the disease in the second stage and can't work. She has one fine little baby, 2 years old. She has no relatives to help her and worries all the time, because she can't work. The mother is slightly feeble minded and no one wants her around for fear of tuberculosis. The Social Service Bureau has practically to support the mother. A neighbor has adopted the child. Rent, groceries and clothing sent the mother are always appreciated. Her church has helped her some also, as she is a deserving woman.

At Work At Community Center

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
JULY 31, 1918

Men and women of Louisville, interested in furthering the good work that is being done at the Booker T. Washington Community Center, 834 West Magazine street, are endeavoring to secure $3,000 required to carry on and extend the activities at the institution. Both boys and girls are being taught all manner of practical industries and their minds and bodies are being trained for future usefulness. Fifty-four young men, formerly attending the center have joined Uncle Sam's forces.

The corner stone of the new Institutional Church in course of erection at Salina, Kan., will be laid Sunday, Septemebr 9. Drs. John Harmon, A. G. Bennett and S. A. Stripling will deliver addresses. This new church is

an effort on the part of this congregation to do a community work among our colored citizens which is a long felt need. When completed Salina will have the best equipped community church for work among its colored citizens in the State of Kansas. In the basement will be a Y. M. C. A. room, 20x48. A department for domestic art and science, a home for strangers, a swimming pool, a public bath room for working men, and a school room to teach working people at night. On the second floor will be a long gymnasium hall and lecture room. The Rev. Geo. B. Wilson is pastor.

NEGRO PROBLEM SOLVES ITSELF

DETROIT MICH TRIBUNE
Oct 29, 1917

Housing Situation in New York Met by Tenants.

For many years the Negro problem has been one which has been a troublesome matter not only to property owners, but also to loaning institutions and tenants, says the Record and Guide. Harlem has been the storm center, and almost monthly the colony has expanded and reached out into streets where formerly there were only white people. This expansion has been the result of natural causes due to increased population and also the desire on their part to obtain better living quarters.

Uncertainty as to just how far the movement would extend has been a serious deterrent factor, but, happily, this doubt has been removed to a large degree. Property owners have come to the realization that the north end of Harlem, extending from about One Hundred and Thirty-first street will be given over in time to this class of occupancy.

Frank A. Shaw, of Shaw & Co. says: "Some years ago, when the Negroes first started to live in Harlem property values depreciated in the section north of One Hundred nd Thirty-first street. Property that had been maintained for white tenancy suffered loss of rent in addition. Under ban of being in a colored neighborhood, rentals could not be obtained which under more favorable conditions would have been warranted.

"In former times the rentals obtained for new-law 'walk-ups,' ran as high as $7 a room. Subsequently the depreciation brought the rent roll down as low as $4 a room. Since the Negroes have taken over these houses rentals have recovered, and in many instances as high as $7.50 a room is obtained.

"The success or failure of Negro tenements is predicated upon management. Up to a short time since, the situation was in a deplorable condition, because all colored tenants were treated as a class. Until a line of demarkation was established no improvement was noticeable. However, once the better class was suitably provided for, the properties as a whole improved.

"Colored people desire, for their own good, to locate in a section where their organizations can look after their welfare, and there is no place in the city where these conditions are to be found as readily as in North Harlem. Negroes are a working class and require good transportation facilities in order to reach their places of employment, and Harlem supplies this need.

"Store properties present a serious problem. At the present time small space is in demand and well rented, though this does not hold good for large stores. It seems to me that the logical outcome will be the sub-division so as to meet the demand.

"Inasmuch as there is such a large colored population in Harlem, and real estate values have been affected by that condition, and rentals are at a lower level than when the properties were maintained for white tenants the increase of colored population will enable owners to keep their properties rented to better advantage, both because of the permanent tenancy and the higher rentals obtained. In that way the opening of the northern section of Harlem will prove a boon to owners; also to the Negro population. It will provide a much needed increase in living quarters, for today the houses occupied by Negroes are overcrowded.

"After a number of years of experience with the better class of Negroes, many owners have come to realize that such property can be run on a paying basis. Therefore, as an investment proposition, these houses may be classed as better than many investments which are occupied by white people. Heretofore, such properties were not sought by investors, because they did not realize that they could be made to pay. That phase of the situation has changed during the past two years, and some investors who have had experience are now seeking such properties for further investment."

Adjusting Negroes To City Conditions.

Nashville Tenn Tennessean

Dr. George E. Haynes, professor of social science at Fisk university, and executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, whose headquarters is in New York, delivered the principal address in that city at a national conference on negro migration. Causes and consequences of the migration, present conditions of those migrating and what is to be done to aid in the negro's adjustment to his new environment were among the phases discussed.

In his address on adjusting negroes in cities to local conditions, Dr. Haynes told of the work of the Nashville welfare league. The aims of the Nashville organization, he said, are to seek out employers who will be willing to give negroes a chance to work and to get hold of the negroes seeking work, and to make sure that those who are efficient get the jobs. Negro workers should be helped to organize themselves for attacking their own problems. 1-28-17

The speaker said in part:

"For instance, in Nashville the welfare league has been helping the porters in stores and other places get together. It has been helping the chauffeurs and others to do the same. Recently it started with the colored women who are being introduced into the factories. We have found that employers have met us with a cordial welcome in this work. In Memphis an effort to organize and improve the women laundry workers has met with the same response on the part of the employers. In fact, nowhere have we yet fully sounded out what large co-operation we can get from employers in these efforts.

"The second thing for which the local city community must organize is to improve the housing and neighborhood conditions. In most of our southern communities the conditions of the colored people have grown up and obtained largely because there has been no organized, continued effort to remedy conditions, and the white people in the community who would help do not know about the neighborhood life of the colored people. We have found that in many communities when the facts have been brought to their attention they have been surprised to know that there were colored people who wanted them and who were striving to secure better conditions under which to live.

"Third, in adjusting the colored people to the city communities we shall need to remember that many of the improvements, like sewers, street lighting, policing, fire protection and public schools, are benefits provided by public officials from public funds. We must, therefore, organize colored people in such a way, and get their white friends interested in such a way, that they can bring their pressure as citizens upon public authorities and make their claims as a basis of public funds.

"Fourth. The next important matter in the adjustment of negroes to local city conditions is the great need of trained leadership. Our educational institutions should be called upon to prepare our young people for social service in its larger meaning. Our doctors, our lawyers, our teachers, our business men, as well as social workers, should be instructed in the general matters of the public health and sanitation, housing, amusement and recreation, probation and relief, industrial improvement and civic betterment.

"The National league has been co-operating with Fisk university, Howard university, Morehouse college and Virginia Union university in developing lines of instruction in this direction. It has also been offering fellowships and scholarships in New York in co-operation with the school of philanthropy and in Nashville in co-operation with Fisk university and the Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South. Still there are calls for more workers than we can supply. It would be a fine thing if each local organization in a city should become a field where young people who have had a good general education might have the opportunity to work in community betterment and thus express their enthusiasm for community service and become efficient in the work of betterment for the people.

"The fifth and last thing in the adjustment of negroes in cities to local conditions is the question of co-operation between the white and colored people. These organizations for the betterment of local conditions among negroes must be joint organizations composed of white people and negroes. These two elements will need to join together for this work because of their mutual understanding, sympathy and common desire to better the conditions of the community. The exact form of the organization may vary, but the fundamental thing should be a united effort of the

DR. NORTH

Louisville News 1-27-17

ADDRESSES BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CENTER.

A large gathering of representative citizens heard Dr. Cecil C North, Executive Secretary of the War Recreation Board, last Sunday night at the Monthly Forum of the Booker T. Washington Community Center, corner Ninth and Magazine streets. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Gertrude Evans Bassett, Chairman of the Forum Committee, and Miss Jessie R. Carter, Secretary.

He spoke of the preparations that were being made for the white soldiers, and stated that the same faculties would be accorded the Colored soldiers should any be sent to our city.

Other persons on program were Prof. Geo. W. Jackson, one of the directors of the Booker T. Washington Community Center, who spoke of the activities for the good of the community that had been accomplished by the Newsboys' Union Sunday School and Booker T. Washington Community Center for the past twelve years, which were very gratifying to Dr. North and those present.

Mrs. Bessie L. Allen, probation officer of the Juvenile Court, who introduced Dr. North, spoke in brief term of the work and gave great credit to the staff of workers who have labored faithfully for the development and expansion of the Community Work.

Mrs. Mabel Hester and Miss Dora Johnson, of Norwalk, Ohio, who were delegates to the International Purity Congress, gave a very physiological and scholarly address on the effects of heredity infections from the use of alcoholic drugs.

The music was in charge of Miss Pauline Hayes and Mr. Geo. W. Talbott.

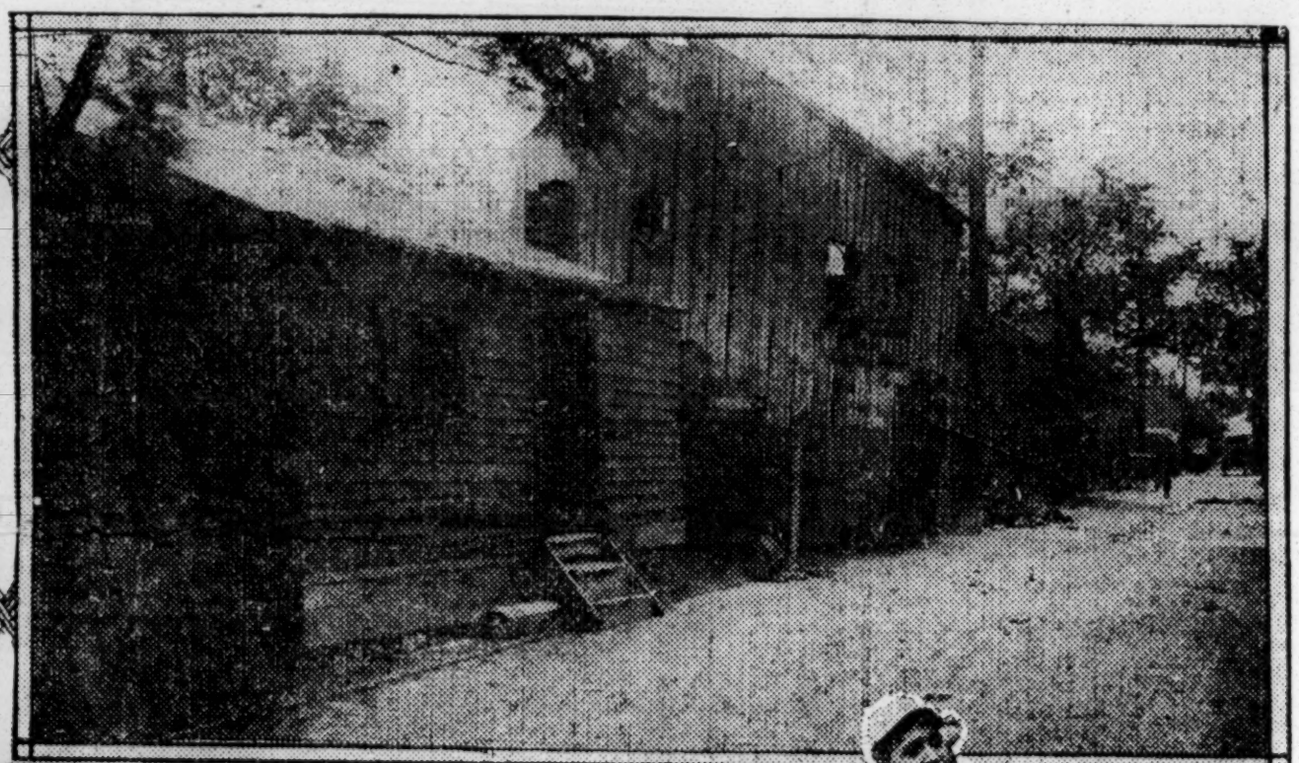
COLORED CITIZENS ORGANIZE CIVIC WELFARE LEAGUE

The Journal & Guide 1-27-17

On Tuesday night last, there was an enthusiastic meeting held by the colored residents of Huntersville, Barbourville and Lindenwood at the Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church on Johnson Avenue, when a temporary organization was had. The purpose of the meeting was primarily to bring to the attention of the public, the deplorable condition of the streets, which are worse than they were under the county regime. Many earnest and spirited speeches were made, but acting on a suggestion of Attorney Harrison, the general welfare of the Negro was paramount to street improvements, and the civil, moral and other things needed to be looked after. Messrs. Eure, Wade Plummer, Dr. McDonald and others spoke in an optimistic view the concensus of opinion being that the League be organized for the general betterment of the Negro's condition. A permanent organization will be gone into on next Tuesday evening at 8 p. m., at the same church, when addresses will be made by Editor Young, and other prominent citizens. The colored men of the city are earnestly invited to be present, and the movement means the concerted action of a body of men, who will devote their time to the general uplift of the colored citizens. Mr. Plummer and Eure were elected temporary and Secretary, respectively.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1917

PHASES OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM THE CAMERA SEES



Left—Forrester B. Washington, secretary of the Detroit Urban League.

Right—Houses occupied by Negroes in an alley at the rear of the Receiving Hospital. The average monthly rental for these shelters is $20.

Below—One of the Tuesday night dances given by the Urban league. A 10-cent admission draws 550 young persons to these entertainments which have been arranged to provide wholesome amusement for the immigrants.

Right—Pitcher Townsend, star of the Sunday afternoon base ball league, who is batting .692.

Negro Children to Hear Stories

Interesting stories are told every Sunday from 4 to 5:30 p. m. at the Social Center, No. 810 House street. If we fill the child's mind with beautiful thoughts, evil has no room. Miss Uxenia B. Scott, professional in that line, will entertain the little ones.

The lecture to the Ladies Auxiliary by Miss Bussell last Tuesday night was very beneficial. Twelve new ladies enrolled as monuments of service in this great organization. Mrs. H. M. Whitby is the lecturer for next meeting, Tuesday, May 1st. Miss Anita Weston is instructor for the Art Club next Thursday from 3 to 5 p. m. Miss Pinkie Yates is instructor of the children's department. Free classes in elocution and dramatic art are conducted at the center every Monday night. All are welcome at all times Phone Preston 1493.

Houston Observer 7/21/17

URBAN LEAGUE WORK SPREADING

Annual Report Shows That the Work of the Organization is Assuming Large Proportions.

MIGRATION CONSIDERED

Prominent Colored Men Elected to the Board of Di-

The Age-Herald Dec 15, 1917

New York, December 10th.—The National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, composed of representative white and colored citizens, held its sixth annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon, December 6th, at the offices of its national headquarters, 2303 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the organization presided.

A summary of the report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1917, was made by the Executive Secretary, Eugene K. Jones, which showed that the work had grown by leaps and bounds, and that there are now twenty-six cities working either directly under Urban League supervision or as a result of the inspiration furnished by the success of the League in other centers; that during the past year the cost of conducting the League's work through its headquarters in New York city has amounted to $30,884.47; that the total amount handled through the various affiliated groups of the League has amounted to $61,000.00.

Broadly speaking the report shows: That the past year of the League's work, from a national standpoint, has consisted mainly of efforts to arouse local communities to the demands for social work among the Negro residents with a view to adjusting them to the requirements of city life.

Among the national features is mentioned, that the League furnished material from the files of six Government reports on Negro Migration That because of the numerous social problems growing out of the migration of more than 300,000 Negroes to cities of the North during the year preceding January 1917, the League held a National Conference on Negro Migration in New York city, January 26, 1917, at which both white and colored representatives from national and local organizations from the principal cities of twenty states North and South were present. Especial emphasis is placed on the adjustment of the Negro migrants to local city conditions.

A National Negro Health Week was

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH RET. 7

observed in the effort to reduce the high rate of mortality among colored people. In Atlanta, Ga., some 40,000 people were touched directly and the Atlanta organization won the first prize awarded by the National Negro Business League for the best organized and most productive Health Week conducted in any locality during that campaign.

The largest centers in which complete organizations with employed staffs have been perfected are New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburg, Nashville, Tenn., Savannah, Ga., and Newark, N. J. although special mention should be made of White Plains, N. Y., Englewood, N. J., Trenton, N. J., St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., where good, substantial groups of white and colored citizens are banded together to work for better communities under the League's emblem--"Not Alms, but Opportunity."

Travelers' Aid Work has been conducted at Norfolk, Va., where 5,188 persons were met, and 623 assisted.

Special work, either in the form of summer Bible schools, boys' camps, outings for children, mothers and babies, and playground work has been conducted in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, Augusta, Atlanta and Savannah.

In each of the cities the work has been divided up under a number of different heads, such as Industrial; Housing; Recreation; Prevention of Crime; Cooperation; Investigation, etc., and under each of these heads practical work is being done to adjust conditions between the races and to help the Negro to a better understanding of his status in the community.

The following persons were reelected as members and officers of the Executive Board.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; R. R. Moton, vice president; Kelly Miller, vice president; John T. Emlen, vice president; William H. Baldwin, 3rd secretary; A. S. Frissell, treasurer; Victor H. McCutcheon, assistant treasurer; Roger N. Baldwin, William H. Brooks, Miss Edith Campbell, Abraham Lefkowitz, Paul J. Sachs, George W. Seligman, and George C. Hall.

Dr. Bruce R. Payne and Rev. A. Clayton Powell were added as new members to the Board.

The other Board members are: Mrs. H. L. Schmelz, Mrs. A. S. Reed, Dr. E. P. Roberts, E. R. A. Seligman, Miss Elizabeth Walton, John Hope, Miss Ella Sachs, Felix Adler, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Paul D. Gravath James H. Dillard, Mrs. E. B. Leaf Fred R. Moore, and William G. Wilcox.

SAYS COMMITTEE IS AGAINST RACE

D. E. Tobias Asserts Twelve Men Work in Opposition to Colored People

ORGANIZED IN JULY, 1916

Repeats That So-Called Anti-Vice Societies Never Defend Young Girls Against Intruders

Amsterdam News 3/28/17

By D. E. TOBIAS.

In July, 1916, the Committee of Twelve was formed. The work this committee set itself to do is to attack and suppress commercialized vice in New York City. Commercialized vice means TRAFFIC in white women and girls for immoral purposes. Men and women who deal in this business make money out of it. Let it be thoroughly understood that so-called anti-vice and reformatory socieites, and movements, of which there are many in New York City, never defend colored women and girls when they are the victims of insults and assaults by white men. I have made personal appeals to societies which profess to defend women and girls who may be insulted by men, but they pay no attention to appeals in cases where the woman or girl assaulted is colored, and the man who makes the assault is a white man.

I have documentary evidence to prove this statement beyond a reasonable doubt. I shall be glad to produce said documentary evidence at any time and to any one in private or public life who may be interested in the protection of all women and girls, be they white or colored, who may be taken advantage of.

DOES THE COMMITTEE OF TWELVE STAND FOR THE PROTECTION OF COLORED WOMEN AND GIRLS?

Like some other moral reform movements, when the Committee of Twelve was organized, the protection of colored women and girls had no place on its program. Why not? Because there are two distinct codes of morals by which white reformers judge white and colored people and in the courts of law there are often two very distinct legal standards by which white and colored people are judged, especially in cases where the complainants are white and the defendants are colored. I know of cases, tried in New York law courts, where the word of one white person has been accepted by the court in preference to the words of ten colored persons.

THE RECENT HARLEM RAID.

After six months' investigation by private investigators, who were paid money to get information as to commercialized vice conditions in New York City, armed with bench warrants, after the Grand Jury had indicted a large number of colored men and women, the police threw out the police net on the night of Jan. 9, 1917, and hauled it in filled with colored proprietors of cafes in Harlem, together with colored men and women who were entertainers and managers in these places, where they worked for an honest and honorable living. The chief crime committed by the colored proprietors of cafe in Harlem is that (according to law) they allow white and colored people to be served at the same time in their places of business. The law provides that any public place, such as a cafe or a saloon, which withholds from or denies to any person any of the privileges and advantages on account or COLOR or CREED, violates the law and is subject to a fine of not more than $500, nor less than $100, or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, nor less than 30 days, or both. Should a white person sue a colored man for VIOLATING the law of New York State, that person can recover damages against a colored man in the same way as a colored person who sues a white person for refusing to serve him or her in a public place.

MARK THIS DIFFERENCE.

The night of the Harlem raid marked the climax of the activities of the Committee of Twelve after six months' efforts to suppress commercialized vice in the great City of New York. Fifteen people were arrested in Harlem; five were arrested at the Strand Roof Garden, Forty-seventh street and Broadway. After the name of each colored man arrested in Harlem the daily newspapers printed the word NEGRO, and after the name of each colored woman they printed the word NEGRESS, thus giving special notice to colored people. In the papers the name of the white man arrested at the Strand, 47th street and Broadway, was given and the names of the white women were given. NO statement was made as to whether they were Jews or Gentiles, English, German, Irish or Italians. In this case only the individuals are supposed to be immoral and not the groups to which they belong. When the words NEGRO and NEGRESS, in reference to the colored people arrested in Harlem were printed, that was a REFLECTION UPON THE 65,000 COLORED PEOPLE who live in Harlem, and since the arrest of these colored people was the result of the activities of the Committee of Twelve through its investigators therefore that Committee has caused a reflection to be cast upon the entire colored population in Harlem. Against this injustice, colored men and women who have the interest of their people at heart must make a strong public protest. My object in writing this article is to call upon colored men and women in Harlem to join in the fight which we must make on behalf of JUSTICE and for the protection of colored people from unfair and unjust dealings by investigators who get money from the Committee of Twelve for such reports as they have furnished against colored people.

I have written to executive members of the Committee of Twelve in reference to the work of that Committee among colored people and HAVE BEEN ASSURED by Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Robert W. Hebberd, the Executive Secretary, that it is the intention of the Committee of Twelve to treat colored people with the same fairness and justice as they desire white people to be treated. March 17, 1917, Mr. Hebberd wrote me: "Your letter of yesterday is received and I will try to arrange a time next week when Mrs. Brown and the undersigned can meet the Committee of which you write. You may be sure that in our work we desire to have colored men and colored women treated just as fairly and as honorably as we desire to have white men and white women treated. If anyone claiming to represent this Committee has pursued any other policy, we shall be glad to know the facts."

I have in my possession facts, obtained from a thorough isvestigation made into the works and conduct of investigators of the Committee of Twelve which I propose to lay before that Committee and also before District Attorney Judge Edward Swann, a man, who, when Judge in the Court of General Sessions, treated colored colored people who came before him with the same consideration as he treated white people.

In the past, I have fought for justice for colored people in the law courts in the City of New York and have won out by presenting the Truth after colored people had been convicted on the PERJURED evidence given by white witnesses. I propose to fight the investigators of the Committee of Twelve until the Truth is publicly established. If they, for the sake of money, have misrepresented the Truth and caused a reflection to be cast upon colored people as a whole in Harlem, then we should seek to have the Truth established and by so doing show to the public that colored people are no more immoral than other people in this great city.

The total population of Greater New York is between 5,000,000 and [illegible] people. According to the work of the Committee of Twelve's investigators, which resulted in the arrest of 15 people in Harlem on the night that five white people were arrested in Greater New York on vice charges, that shows that colored people are more immoral than white people. Against this terrible indictment of colored people we must protest and make a fight!

NEGRO EXPERT TO DISCUSS HOUSING

TRENTON N J TIMES
AUGUST 9, 1917

Eugene K. Jones, of National League, Will Speak Before Mayor's Committee

Eugene K. Jones, secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, will speak before the joint committee of white and colored citizens named by Mayor Donnelly for the discussion of the southern negro migration question. The meeting will be held in the Mayor's office.

The meeting has been called by the Mayor for the express purpose of handling in an intelligent way, the question of caring for the 2,000 negroes who have come from the south within the last year. Mr. Jones, who has handled the question in other cities, will instruct the members of the committee in the proper way to proceed.

Te committee follows.

White citizens—Harry J. Martin, general secretary of Y. M. C. A.; Edward L. Katzenbach, John E. Gill, the Rev. Charles H. Elder, B. B. Dinsmore, H. Arthur Smith, Frank Thompson, Prof. Ebenezer Mackey, John M. Cleary, Samuel H. Bullock W. J. B. Stokes, Dr. William A. Wetzel, Robert A. Messler, Dr. Heber D. Ketcham, Samuel Haverstick, Caleb S. Green, Walter F. Smith, Prof. Joseph M. McCallie, the Rev. William Rest Eddy, Alfred K. Leuckel, Prof. Beekman R. Terhune, Anthony T. Williams, Alfred Whitehead, Gen. C. Edward Murray, William H. Servis, Samuel Levy, S. E. Kaufman, Chas. Howell Cook.

Colored citizens—The Rev. J. A. White, the Rev. J. S. Flipper, the Rev. Solomon P. Hood, the Rev. William H. Batchelor, the Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, Timothy T. Fortune, Samuel Gordon, Jacob Thornhill, Charles H. Jones, P. F. Lee, Alexis Y. Allen, Joseph C. Tasker, Prof. T. Edward Kinney, Dr. Paul A. Collins, Francis T. Layton, John M. Herbert, Norwood Sale.

PLAN TO DEAL WITH COLORED MIGRATION

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
JULY 29, 1917

Colored People Organize to Alleviate Evils.

A number of colored citizens met last evening and perfected a temporary organization to care for the colored people who are coming from the South to Rochester and vicinity. The officers elected are as follows: Chairman, George W. Burk; secretary, W. J. Smith, and treasurer, John G. Lee. Seven men were chosen for the Executive Committee to correspond with the Urban League of New York city which looks after the interests of the colored people of the country.

When this committee has obtained the information it desires, a permanent organization will be effected. It is expected that white citizens will co-operate with this organization for through it, it is hoped to make impossible conditions that brought about the East St. Louis riots.

hTe members of the Executive Committee are as follows: George W. Burke, Oliver Adams, W. H. Stockton, S. R. Ball, John G. Lee, W. J. Smith and Rev. William Byrd.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1917

URBAN LEAGUE ANNUAL SOCIAL WORKERS MEETING

Pittsburg, Pa., June 10.—The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes has been holding the second annual meeting of social workers in this city in co-operation with the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the greatest gathering of social workers of its kind in the world.

Following a public reception given Thursday evening, June 7, at the colored men's branch Y. M. C. A. by Pittsburg Council for Social Service Among Negroes, the Urban League held two sessions on Friday evening, June 8 and Sunday afternoon, June 10. The Friday evening meeting was held at 8 p. m. at the Wylie Street School and the second Sunday afternoon meeting at the Central Baptist church. The first session was presided over by Dr. George E. Haynes, professor of Social Science at Fisk University and executive secretary of the National Urban League, and the second session was presided over by Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, one of the vice-chairmen of the National Urban League.

In opening the first meeting Dr. Haynes made some remarks on the problems of the Negro's advancement. He said in part: "The greatest problem confronting the Negro in his first fifty years after emancipation was to demonstrate to the world that he is a man capable of development and achievement like other men. The problem of the second fifty years will be to show to the world that he is capable of collective action demanded for democratic organization of today. Negroes have confidence within their own consciousness of their ability to prove this. They must prove it to the satisfaction of their fellow citizens. To do this we need organization for collective action.

"By organization I do not mean machinery merely. I mean the determination to secure better living and larger freedom, and this determination infused into the masses of our people. Once they have this purpose they will carry it out by whatever machinery is at hand. This purpose must be infused into the mass of wage-earners and into every church society, into every business league, and into every community betterment club, and into every individual.

"The great world war has changed the old order and a new day has dawned. It calls for collective action of every element of our population. As social workers our great obligation as well as our opportunity for service to our people is to organize them for better wages, better homes, better industrial efficiency, better education and for larger freedom of life. For however humble their station they are seeking a liberty and an opportunity for themselves and for their children. It is our business to help inspire and lead them toward these better conditions of the larger life."

Among the speakers at the Friday evening meeting were Mr. William N Jones, supervisor of the colored division, Department of Recreation and Social Survey, Memphis, Tenn., who spoke on Human Adjustment in Memphis. Mr. Jones said in part:

"We have demonstrated that any broadhearted woman of willing mind can, by giving four hours each month of her time to the general welfare, under proper direction, increase the living efficiency of twelve families every year at least one hundred per cent.

"One of the most pressing problems with which social workers in large communities have to deal is that of amusements. Between the 'hands off' and 'Thou shalt not' policies of the church, and the commercialised and misdirected mixing of pleasures, vice and license that cater to the young there is little to offer the young people. Whenever I have directed a dance social for tired girls or taken a group of children out to play on Sunday afternoon, I have had to answer to the ministry. I tried to solve the problem by having the ministerial organizations indorse a list of amusements selected by themselves. I have not yet succeeded in getting a satisfactory list. When I began my work in Memphis there was not a single piece of play apparatus in a public place in the city. Now there are eight."

Continuing he declared: "To get the more fortunate of both races to realize in a way that every family breakdown, however humble, ultimately affects the living conditions and increases the burdens of every other family, and to open convenient avenues for their co-operation in the general welfare has been a daily aim. Whenever I have touched a man or woman, white or black, and especially an official, I have pressed this general principle."

Professor George W. Cook, secretary of Howard University, spoke on "Lines of Social Uplift in the District of Columbia."

Mrs. Mary McCrorey Jackson gave an account of the beginning of betterment work in Charlotte, N. C., and Augusta, Ga., and showed how the colored people have developed their organizations in these two cities into a solid mass of race betterment. She pointed out that probably the most vital result aside from that of immediate benefit to the community and these cities have effected really a wholesome co-operation between the to the individual that the movement in white and colored people.

One of the most effective addresses of the Friday session was given by Mrs. R. T. Brooks, executive secretary of the Associated Charities Auxiliary at Columbia, S. C. Mrs Brooks said in part:

"Any community in which the two races are found in large numbers can well have one or more organized groups similar to that of Columbia for the common good of both. In such a group the ills of a community may be planned for and relieved to the comfort and better adjustment of human affairs.

Such a group may have as their main object health, recreation, justice, or relief, but in quest of any one of these for the whole people, the various ones having such a common aim, find themselves. Latent powers are awakened and interest stirred in those afforded such a view. When men and women so meet and work together on terms of mutual respectability, devise plans, support morally and financially a given work for the welfare of society, there is created unconsciously through the knowledge gained of each other a potent force for the abolition of destructive conditions and develop a far-reaching power for the distribution of love and justice."

Miss Helen B. Pendleton, District Supervisor of the Associated Charities in Newark, N. J., discussed the problem of social betterment among the Negro newcomers in Newark. She described the thousands of Negroes who had come from the South to Newark and the suffering and privations they had endured during the past winter. She told of the efforts to relieve their condition and the difficult time they had had in not securing adequate housing.'

At the Sunday afternoon session Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, formerly secretary of the Civic League in St. Louis, gave an inteesting history of the efforts of the Committee for Social Service Among Colored People in St. Louis, as it is probably one of the oldest organizations for Negro betterment in any of the large cities.

A telegram message was brought by Professor Josiah Mose of the University of South Carolina, who spoke on the outlook for social improvement and race relationships in South Carolina.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, gave an illuminating account of the work the league has been doing in a number of cities during the past six or eight months and spoke of its work in helping the Negroes who have flocked to the industrial centers of the North. He outlined the methods necessary for the cities to use in organizing these newcomers both for the good of the community and for the good of the new arrivals.

Mr. Forrester B. Washington, the Executive Secretary of the Detroit League on Urban Conditions Among Negoes, gave the closing address at this session, outlining the program of work for the assimilation of the Negro migrants in northern cities, He said that the community required a vocational bureau, a bureau of investigation and information regarding housing, some organization to provide wholesome amusement and recreation as well as a plan for suppression of crime. He emphasized especially the need for plans to develop the industrial efficiency of the Negro migrant. "In my opinion", he said, "the most important feature in the program of work in aiding the Negro migrants in northern and industrial centres is the problem of efficiency. The welfare of the Negro in his new environment in the North depends upon the opinion that the community has for him. If the community can be convinced that the Negro is and always will be a business asset we need not worry much about housing, employment, and recreation. But the Negro has got to convince the captains of industry of the North that he will be just as much of a necessity to production after the war as he is now. This can only be done by developing the Negro to a maximum of efficiency industrially."

An interesting part near the close of each session was a series of reports and remarks from visiting social workers from various cities. A featue of the program at both sessions was the community singing by the audience of familiar hymns and folk songs.

LINCOLN SETTLEMENT DOING SPLENDID WORK

Started Nine Years Ago, Has Brought Great Change for Good in the Community.

The New York Age 1-18-17

DR. MORTON-JONES AT HEAD

Suggestion that Work be Started Came from Her and She Finally Resigned Her Private Practice to Serve as Head Worker—Miss Mary White Ovington, Interested in Welfare of Negro Is President of the Settlement.

Nearly nine years ago, at the suggestion and earnest insistance of Dr. Verina Morton-Jones, a woman physician whose practice brought her into intimate contact with condition[illegible] that neighborhood, the Lincoln Settlement opened its doors at 105 Fleet place, and the work of redeeming that most undesirable section of Brooklyn was begun. Six years later the property was purchased, and then Dr. Morton-Jones called to the work by an insistent

need for her knowledge and experience, resigned her private practice and took up the duties of head worker at the Settlement. Miss Mary White Ovington, well known as a philanthropist, is the president.

The influence of the Settlement upon that particular Brooklyn community has been of a most unusual character. Housing conditions have been improved, the streets have been remade and many vicious characters have been forced to find other quarters. But this latter condition is one that has to be fought constantly, for, as Dr. Morton-Jones says, the disreputable element is possessed of persistency and determination, and has more lives than the proverbial cat. However, with the co-operation of the police authorities and the faithful work of its own Civic Committee, of which Emory Jones, the doctor's husband, is chairman, the neighborhood is kept clear to a remarkable extent.

Reaches the Homes.

A potent factor in the Settlemen's work is that it reaches directly into the homes of the poor people in the neighborhood through the children, and this enables the workers to avoid prejudice and create sympathetic interest among those for whom its benefits are intended. Many of the mothers are self-supporting, and their work is mostly of a character that takes them away from home during the day. The Settlement provides a Day Nursery in which, for a nominal fee, their children can be left. They are given all their meals and are in charge of two competent women, the matron and her assistant. Mrs. R. E. Dabney has charge of this department, assisted by Mrs. E. Smith.

There are as many as twenty children in the nursery some days, and their improvement can be discerned almost from the beginning. Coming into the home with weak bodies and rickety legs, the careful nursing, wholesome food and hygienic surroundings soon bring strength and flesh to the weakened and wasted bodies. Many of these kiddies are crib-babies, but those over three years of age are allowed to spend the mornings in the kindergarten conducted on the floor below the nursery.

The Kindergarten.

Under the supervision of the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Society, the Lincoln Kindergarten is older than the Settlement. It is in charge of Miss Elizabeth Jones, assisted by Miss Kathleen Mills, and is supported very generous by Frank S. Jones. An enrollment of more than sixty-five gives an average attendance of about forty-five, and it has been found necessary to accommodate one group of the children in the kitchen because of the lack of room in the kindergarten quarters. The day nursery mothers' club and the kindergarten mothers' club are interested in the work of the Kindergarten and taxed themeslves 10 cents each month to raise a fund with which to pay for the piano used in entertaining the kiddies.

A variety of clubs and classes are provided to furnish activities for the boys and girls, young men and young women, and for the mothers. Practically all the help in directing these classes has been volunteered. Pratt Institute has co-operated by furnishing teachers in sewing and cooking from its domestic science classes.

For the girls there are provided activities as follows: Class in cooking, with enrollment of 12; two classes in sewing, one of 10 and one of 19; physical training, 26; crocheting, 13; story telling, 24; choral, 20.

The boys have a class of 49 in carpentry, 12 in debating club, 75 in the boys' club, and a cookery class of seven. The dramatic club, composed of young men and young women, numbers 15, and the junior dramatic club has 26 in its membership. There are 124 women in the Day Nursery Mothers' Club, and 50 in the Kindergarten Mothers' Club. The boys have made splendid progress in carpentry and the debating club, in a recent contest, won a debate from the Civic Club of Social Centre, No. 63, New York. The boys are under a club director on Wednesday nights and on Friday nights they are taken to P. S. 5 where the use of the gymnasium has been granted them.

Co-operate With Other Bodies.

The Settlement co-operates with fifteen of Brooklyn's philanthropic and educational institutions, and is a member of the United Neighborhood Association, an organization of settlement clubs. It is also listed in the Child's Welfare Association, and the Day Nursery is a member of the National Association of Day Nurseries. J. H. Hurbert, Brooklyn secretary of the National Urban League, co-operates in the work with the boys.

Dr. Morton-Jones, the head worker, is assisted by Miss Caroline J. Dublin, and beginning February 1, Miss Thelma Marshall, who graduates this month from Erasmus Hall High School, will become a resident worker. Charles Taylor assists with the boys' work, and beginning this week, Lewis P. Williams takes charge of the boy's club. Other volunteer teachers and club directors are Mrs. T. P. Moseley, Miss L. L. Lark, Mrs. L. L. Williams and Miss Dorothy Hunt.

The annual meeting in interest of the Settlement, held Sunday evening at Plymouth Church, is told of in another column, and the annual business meeting was held on Tuesday evening, January 16. During the past year, the Settlement has lost by death the services of its treasurer, the late W. D. C. Field, and Mrs. G. H. Becker has retired from the board of directors.

NEWS

Newark, N. J.

CO-OPERATION KEY TO NEGRO WELFARE

Idea Stressed at Meeting to Organize Local Movement at Which 100 Are Present.

URBAN LEAGUE TO TRAIN WORKERS

Field Secretary of National Organization of Negroes Offers to Train Newark Workers for Social Service Among Their Race in This City.

Health Officer Craster Opposes Winter Migration from South—Beemer Tells of Conditions.

With co-operation of whites and blacks for the social uplift of the latter in Newark and vicinity as the keynote, the preliminary organization meeting of the Negro Welfare League of New Jersey was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms. About 100 persons attended. A board of managers was elected and three temporary officers were chosen to act until a permanent selection is made.

Eugene Kinckle Jones of New York, field secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, was the principal colored speaker. He declared that this organization, made up of the most intelligent and progressive element of young negroes, with branches in many cities, both in the North and in the South, would lend its aid and co-operation in every desired way to the local movement. He also proffered to the Newark committee the advantages of a school of social service maintained by the league in New York.

Young negroes of this city who desire to devote their lives to social welfare work among the people of their own race would be nominated by the local body, he said, and would be trained for that work by the league. University scholarships for higher study of the same profession would be available under certain conditions.

The league, it is understood, offered to take over the local campaign and handle it through a small committee of negroes familiar with such undertakings. This was found impracticable, however, as the work was already far advanced toward organization here, and those who had undertaken it were unwilling to relinquish it.

May Affiliate with League.

It is possible that the local committee in the future may affiliate with the national organization, which is largely constituted of organizations which had their inception in the same way. Mr. Jones referred to this possibility, and declared the league would welcome such affiliation, but would in any case aid the Newark movement to the extent of its ability.

Short talks were given by Health Officer Craster; Miles W. Beemer, secretary of the State Board of Tenement House Supervision; Miss Helen B. Pendleton of the Bureau of Associated Charities. Others who participated in the discussion were Rev. David W. Lusk, Rev. Albert N. Stubblebine and Rev. Oravia M. Bonfield, colored.

The temporary officers chosen are: Chairman, Augustus V. Hamburg, president of the Board of Trade; treasurer, Arthur W. MacDougall, secretary of the Bureau of Associated Charities; secretary, Rev. John D. Bolden, colored, of the Mt. Arab Baptist Church, Rutherford.

Dr. Craster told of the large number of pneumonia cases among the colored race in this city, and blamed it on the immigration of the negro from the South to this climate at an unsuitable season of the year. He declared that it was nothing short of suicide for a negro to move from that climate to this in winter.

Beemer on Living Conditions.

Mr. Beemer offered the co-operation of the Tenement House Commission in doing away with the deplorable living conditions in which most of the negroes are living at the present time.

"It's hard for a colored family to secure decent living apartments, owing to the prejudice of a great many landlords," asserted Mr. Beemer. "They are forced to seek the most squalid quarters possible, and even here they are taken advantage of by their house owners. The rents charged them are unfair, and very little is offered them in exchange for their money."

Miss Pendleton, who has been assigned by the charities bureau to aid in improving the negro social conditions, told of the difficulties confronting the negro migration from the South.

"They are lured to this section," she said, "by the prospects of large wages, and when they get here they meet with nothing but opposition and disappointments. I have investigated 120 cases, and although in every instance, with a few exceptions, the wage-earners had lucrative employment, their living conditions were deplorable."

CIVIC GARDENS

The Women's Federation and the City Recreation Commission are aiding the Urban League in the conduct of yard gardens among the colored people. The work must be commenced at once owing to the season. Any person or family having a small garden plot or flower-yard plot and who wishes to enlist in the contest, should make application to the Urban League Director at The Tribune building at once, giving name, address and dimension of plot, etc..

Any family or any individual is eligible to enter, and a little family garden will go a long way toward reducing the high cost of vegetables, and besides it will do much to beautify the yard.

The Savannah Tribune

It is expected that the district workers, headed by Mrs. W. R. Fields, will enlist many gardeners in their districts and that these ladies will inspect and supervise their gardens.

3-10-17

NEWARK N J NEWS
JULY 19. 1917

WILLIAM M. ASHBY APPROVED AS NEGRO SOCIAL WORKER

Appointment of William M. Ashby, a young colored man, who is well known in this vicinity as a social worker, to serve as executive secretary of the Negro Welfare League of New Jersey, was sanctioned yesterday afternoon by the executive committee of the league at a special meeting held in the present headquarters, 249 Mulberry street.

Mr. Ashby is a graduate of Yale University and comes to the New Jersey association with letters of recommendation from professors at the university as well as from prominent Southerners.

The league is composed of both white and colored people working for the interest of the latter race.